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NO 24

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of Centre.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WALTER LYON, of Allegheny.
FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
AMOS H. MYLIN, of Lancaster.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JAMES W. LATTI, of Philadelphia.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEORGE F. HUFF, of Westmoreland.
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.

The Coal Strike and Its Lessons.

Some years ago, when natural gas was poured out of numberless wells in such quantities that manufacturers used it with reckless prodigality, a hope was entertained that although the supply might cease the lessons learned in its consumption would not be lost. These lessons were not of a very advanced kind; they simply went to show that gaseous fuel was superior to solid, that it was more manageable, and gave better products, but no lesson of economy of fuel was taught. Manufacturers went on in their usual way without a thought for the future.

The last six weeks have been occupied with occurrences which, grave in the social aspect, have brought the fuel question prominently forward in all its crudities. A strike among coal miners in fourteen States and two Territories has been in progress. The central Western region, included in a general way in the quadrangle defined by Chicago, Birmingham, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, is the region most affected. The coal on hand approaching exhaustion, 175,000 men on strike, deeds of violence of frequent occurrence, the poor in cities paying three and four times the usual price for a bucket of coal, were features of the strike that made its seriousness evident. Large numbers of the miners are foreigners and of the most excitable nature, and liable to be carried almost any distance by their feelings.

The cause of the strike is one which brings into strong perspective the fuel question. The miners desire a uniform rate to be established to be paid them for coal as mined. This rate is 75 cents a ton, in some places the rate has been received but 4 cents a ton in others 50 cents. Their request seems far from exorbitant. It is clear that the price asked by them is but little for the amount of combustible matter represented by the long ton of coal. So cheap a rate of extraction would imply a very good condition of things for the consumer. But it is not altogether so.

When the miner is paid for the coal which he has cut from the breast of his working, the smallest part of the cost of the coal is provided for. The coal has to go through preparation, more or less expensive, before delivery to the consumer, and it has to be transported from the mines to the furnace and factory. All this adds greatly to its cost. An addition of twenty-five cents to the ton would mean far more at the mine than it would two hundred miles distant. To the miner it means an increase of wages of fifty per cent; to the distant consumer it would mean an increase in price of ten per cent or less.

The improved regenerative and recuperative furnaces of the present day have effected economies of fifty per cent or more in coal consumption. Improved high pressure boilers working compound and triple expansion engines have brought about just as great economies in steam power. Electricity, by enabling the generation of energy to be concentrated in large plants, and to be delivered efficiently in small units, has opened up further possibilities in economy which the trolley street car system illustrates, for there is an unknown development awaiting us in the future.

But the coal strike, bringing out with its other features the fact that the extraction of coal represents so small an amount and that with superadded transportation it reaches the consumer for so low a price; tells or implies a story of extravagance of coal consumption. With more rational methods of burning it, with more advanced engines for its utilization, with boilers working up to 200 pounds pressure instead of, perhaps, a tenth that amount, the fuel question could be made a much less important one, not only in question of cost but of absolute physical magnitude.

For now the trouble is to supply tons enough of coal to keep wasteful furnaces and antiquated boilers and engines in operation, and to supply with fuel small isolated plants using six or eight pounds of coal to the horse power per hour. In a more enlightened and advanced state of society it is to be hoped that better social laws and principles may make strikes impossible and without cause or reason for existence. But outside of the social aspect, in the improvement of processes and in the consequent reduction of the great quantity of coal required lies one possibility of preventing these occurrences

and of entitling the coal miner to better wages. If a manufacturer by substituting regenerative furnaces for his old fashioned reverberatories at one operation saves half his coal, he may feel able to pay a price for it that will justify the mine owner in paying the miner a higher rate. It is in such possibilities as the above—perhaps they are hardly probabilities—that the scientists and inventors, the Siemens and the Bessemers, appear as the world's benefactors. It is in carrying out their processes that some of the highest wages are received by workmen. The Siemens furnace reduced coal consumption to one-half its former amount: the Bessemer converter, taking its fuel from the carbon and silicon of iron, almost abolished coal consumption for the production of soft steel. In advanced processes is always sooner or later to be found the amelioration of the condition of the workman as well as the general improvement of the condition of mankind. The present waste of coal is largely responsible for the low wages of the miners and for the consequent strikes and disturbances.—Scientific American.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

Such attempts as were made on Saturday to bring the coal strike to an end by some agreement between the operators and the miners proved unsuccessful. It had been hoped that it would be possible to reach some conclusion when the differences were referred to the several districts, but the operators who went to the Altoona conference found that whatever terms they offered, whether immediately acceptable to their own men or not, would have to be referred for approval to the National board.

This made a successful conference impossible, and as a matter of fact no meeting really took place between the miners and operators either at Altoona, Mercer or Latrobe, where it had been arranged that such meetings should be held. There is not now a very encouraging outlook for a settlement of the differences by means of a conference. There has probably been no time when the Pennsylvania operators and their men could not have come together on terms had the men been in a position to act for themselves, but when they were inseparably united to the interests of the miners in other States the prospect of adjustment by means of district conference really amounted to nothing, because the decision does not rest with the district miners.

Meanwhile some of the operators are resuming work as best they can with new men. This was to have been expected. If new men can be found willing to work there is, of course, no reason why they should not be employed, and it will probably be no very difficult matter in the present condition of things to find plenty who can be put in the places of the strikers. It would have been done before this had it not been for the trouble it would have caused, and wherever it is done outbreaks of violence must be looked for. Organized men engaged in an organized strike such as this are certain not to peacefully submit to seeing their places taken by others without an effort to prevent it regardless of the law.

No More Corkscrews.

The board of public buildings and grounds at Harrisburg, whose duty it is to furnish the necessary supplies for senators and members of the lower house, have gone over the list of requisitions for the coming session, and weeded out a large number of things considered "necessary" by the various chiefs of the departments but not considered as "essential" by the board. On the list of things which will not be furnished are seven Webster's dictionaries, four sets Purdon's digest, pearl handle penknives, cut-glass inkstands, card cases, gilt-edged memorandum books, gold-mounted fountain pens, spiral pocket pencils, ivory knife emers, scissors, Russian leather memorandum books, silver key rings, silver match safes, cases for postage stamps envelope openers and corkscrews—presumably for opening ink bottles—and reduction was made in lounges at the rate of \$300 to \$150, and the whole list in proportion. It is said that the bill for "necessaries" will thus be reduced fully forty per cent, which will be quite a saving to the state. The only item which will be most missed by the law-makers, we presume, is the corkscrews; it is always hard to open an ink or mullage bottle with a pen knife.

A Turkish Wedding

A pleasing and profitable entertainment will be given in the Presbyterian Chapel on Wednesday evening, June 20th, by a native of Constantinople, Mr. S. V. Bedickian, who will give the funny side of Oriental life with an exhibition of the manners and customs, which include a Turkish wedding, of that foreign land. The admission will be free, but a collection will be taken up.

England and the Silver Question.

In matters of international policy neither this or any other country dares to act in deliberate antagonism to its neighbors. The comity of nations requires that no power should follow a course damaging, directly or indirectly, to the interest of a country with which it is at peace. As the same time we seem to be shaping towards a course which may bring us into awkward conflict with the popular sentiment, if not with the governing powers of countries with whom we hold political friendly relations. In another column we print extracts from a speech made by Mr. Don Cameron, who represents Pennsylvania. The gist of Mr. Cameron's contention was that the English policy on the all-absorbing monetary question is directly antagonistic to American interests, and that the United States must throw off the influence of English ideas if she means to maintain the steady march of her prosperity. There have not been wanting, of late, indications of growing irritation with this country for its dog-in-the-manger attitude towards a question that is convulsing two continents, and gravely compromising the future of the poorer states in Europe. This feeling has been voiced in America by Senator Lodge, whose proposal to virtually shut out British goods from the United States until we should assent to a bimetallic convention, though extreme and absurd, indicates the trend of sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Cameron is much milder and makes war rather on those who acclimatize English ideas in America than on this country; but the sentiment has the same origin in both cases.

Senator Lodge is not a silver man in the usual sense, being opposed out and out to free coinage in the United States under existing conditions, and therefore, his views, though tinged with strong feeling, may attract more attention here than those of the pronounced silverites. Mr. Lodge is very bitter about the failure of the Brussels conference of last year, when the attitude of the British official delegates was "scarcely less than discourteous" to the United States. He says that the "tenth of the American people regard it in that light. A feeling of this kind is not to be lightly ignored. We have frequent diplomatic differences with the United States, but as a rule, there is seldom associated with these any sense of animus between the people of the two countries, and such squabbles pass over and are forgotten. But now we are encouraging the growth of a feeling that on a question which affects the prosperity of millions of individual Americans this country is inclined to entertain views unfriendly to the States. We know, of course, that the unfriendliness is accidental, and that our monetary policy is controlled by purely selfish considerations—so purely selfish that we do not mind seeing India suffering from our action much more than America does. The Americans are sufficiently old fashioned to believe that it is the part of a friend to show himself friendly, and when this country turns a deaf ear to the plaint of half the world, including all the New World, they, not unnaturally, take it unkindly. It is not for us to say whether the feeling of irritation is wholly justified or not; it exists, and that is the main point. Moreover, it is taking a shape that may entail very awkward consequences on us. The recent proposal to coin Mexican dollars in San Francisco was a bid towards giving us an object lesson by ousting us from our commanding position in Eastern trade.

Senator Cameron points a plain moral when he remarks that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver, she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both continents. "The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade." There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow, British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course, the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold; but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now, Americans are awakening to the fact that "so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England"

they cannot beat us. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, by the contemptuous apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done, and we propose shortly to show, by evidence collected from perfectly unprejudiced sources, that even now the process has begun, and is proceeding at a rate that will astonish most people, and probably make this country regret that it did not at an earlier stage fashion its monetary policy on principles of friendliness to other nations, instead of on a basis of short-sighted selfishness.—Financial News, of London, England, April 30, 1894.—Editorial.

Methods of the Breckinridges.

Ominous sounds come from the Blue Grass counties of Kentucky. The Breckinridges are reported at the point of conflict with those who oppose the gay Colonel's aspiration for reelection to Congress. Their intended methods of dealing with his opponents are remarkable, to say the least of them. The aristocracy throughout the district, it is said, is to be attacked in reputation and proud old families that have their little skeletons nicely tucked away are to be exposed to public scorn for daring to throw stones at the pilloried Breckinridge.

If such a plan of campaign is adopted it will reflect even greater discredit upon Colonel Breckinridge than his defense in the Pollard case. That he should attack his neighbors and relations through their "black sheep," because they believed him unfit to represent them in Congress, is, however, strictly in keeping with Colonel Breckinridge's course ever since the ordeal of exposure began for him. Apparently there is an element of madness in it, for this man with the history that is behind him could scarcely think of becoming a wholesale scandal-monger if he were clothed and in his right mind.

If the Breckinridges resort to the resuscitation of family skeletons as a campaign device in Colonel Breckinridge's case, everybody knows what to expect—there will be some lively shooting, and a series of tragedies will be the crowning episodes of the blighted career of a desperate man.

The Miners' Settlement.

To those outside of direct interest in the conditions of the coal industry, the main point will be that the representatives of the miners' organization and of the coal operators who met with them have reached an agreement. The precise terms will not concern them. They will take it for granted that these are the fairest that could be obtained under the circumstances, and will rejoice that a gravely threatening condition is in a fair way to improvement. With the number of miners working who are represented in the agreement, and in a position to help those at mines which refuse to come into the settlement, the strike takes a stronger aspect. The main point, the recognition of the national organization, has been gained. It is a step forward which cannot be readily retraced, and there is good reason to believe, in spite of their defiant front, that many of the operators who have refused to be a party to conceding so much will fall in along with the procession, now that the result has been accomplished in a manner which clears them of direct responsibility.

Natural gas is running its term as an industrial agent and since 1888 there has been a steady decrease in this State and Ohio. From the appearance of the first torch in the Sheffield section in 1881 until the opening of the Murraysville and other fields this fuel has figured in the mills and factories to a very large extent, but the decrease has been very marked during the past three years and soft coal and coke are very much in evidence once more. It is curious to note, however, that Indiana wells maintain their early output. During 1893 the Indiana fields gave a flow worth \$4,718,000 as against \$4,716,000 the previous year.

Pointer for Supervisors.

Judge Mehard, of Mercer county, has refused a new trial in the case of Coulter vs. Pine township, in which the plaintiff in the February term of court received a verdict of \$7,995 against the township for the death of her husband, Joseph Coulter, by the breaking down of a township bridge while he was crossing with a traction engine. The court held that the bridge having been built since traction engines and similar vehicles have come into use in the township, the defendant was bound to have regard to the latter fact and construct its bridge accordingly, and that from the expectancy of life and earning power of Coulter the sum awarded by the jury was not excessive.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, June 11, 1894.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Republican Senators are not making any predictions as to when the final vote will be taken on the tariff bill in the Senate, but they take no stock in the assertion of Senator Harris that the democrats will force a vote before the close of the present week, not because they doubt Senator Harris's willingness to do so, but because they doubt his ability to keep a quorum on the floor continuously for that purpose. The republicans have not altered their position. They contend that eight hours a day is sufficiently long for the Senate to sit, and that they are entitled to debate each schedule of the bill as it is taken up. Their willingness to accept the agreement to debate certain schedules under the five minute rule furnished convincing evidence that they have no wish to filibuster; but they do not intend that such important portions of the bill as the wool schedule and the income tax shall be railroaded through without debate. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, expresses the opinion that it will be nearer a month than a week from this time when the final vote is taken.

Senator Brice made one of the most remarkable statements ever publicly made by a Senator when he said: "Whatever you may hear about dissension, I can tell you, that there will be forty-three votes for the bill, whatever there is in it. Senator Jones may make modifications, but whatever he finally decides upon will be voted for by forty-three Senators." In other words, if Senator Brice knows what he is talking about, forty-three Senators have agreed to sink their own individuality and principles and to vote for whatever Senator Jones tells them. Never before has the majority of the Senate delegated such autocratic authority to one man.

There are people who say that Representative "Bill" Springer, of Ill., has no influence with the administration, but I notice that he has been unable to get his son, R. W. Springer, a life-time position as Chaplain in the Army, although the young man, who has been drawn six dollars a day as clerk of the House committee on Banking and Currency, is studying for the ministry, was only ordained to preach about two months ago. Mr. Springer may not be able to get places for his constituents, but he manages to provide for his family.

Ex-Representative Abner Taylor, of Ill., is regarded as an authority on political matters in that State. He has just been over the ground and this is the way he sizes up the situation: "It isn't a question of republican success, but of how large our majority will be. I put the republican plurality at 50,000 in November, but shall not be surprised if it reaches 100,000. There is no longer the slightest doubt that the legislature will be republican, and the democrats may consider themselves lucky if they get as many as five out of the state's twenty-two Congressmen."

Representative Breckinridge, of Ky., has shown himself to be the possessor of a skin as thick as that of a rhinoceros but thick as it is it is penetrated by a direct shot from his democratic colleagues in the House. He has been boasting of his intention to take charge of the general deficiency appropriation bill when it was ready to be reported to the House, by virtue of his being chairman of the subcommittee which has charge of that bill. As soon as his democratic colleagues found out that he really meant to do so they lodged a formal protest with chairman Sayers of the Appropriation committee, and the result was that Mr. Sayers informed Breckinridge that he would not be allowed to take charge of the bill, because of the refusal of democratic members to recognize his leadership in even so small a matter as the management of a bill which usually goes through without any serious opposition. If Breckinridge were not entirely without the sense of shame he would resign from Congress and withdraw from his contest for re-nomination.

The democrats of the House are more susceptible to the influence of public opinion than the Senators; they have to stand up for re-nomination and reelection this year, and they are hearing from their constituents. Consequently they are opposed to the sugar trust schedule of the tariff bill, and many of them are outspoken in their determination to defeat it even if it be necessary to defeat the bill to do so.

The Senate investigating committee is wasting more time over a contumacious witness—a member of the New York firm of stock brokers through which the democratic Senators are supposed to have done their sugar speculating. He refuses to tell the name of Senatorial customers or to produce his books, and the committee will ask that his case be certified to the Grand Jury, which has not yet indicted the newspaper correspondents.

ON THE JUDGE QUESTION.

The Huntingdon Journal in speaking of the judgeship question, makes this startling assertion:

"The Journal said several weeks ago that 'the field had purposely and intentionally been left open in this county for Judge Furst's benefit,' and it now repeats the assertion, as it is fully justified in doing. In this we are sustained by the fact that every lawyer at this bar who has been thought of as a possible or probable candidate for the President Judgeship has signed the letter to Judge Furst asking him to be a candidate. This is conclusive evidence that they stand back to leave an open field for him and that they would not do so had he refused to yield to the request of the Huntingdon county attorneys."

The question whether or not the republicans of this county ought to present a candidate has been much discussed here recently by members of the bar and others. It is generally assumed and believed that Judge Furst will carry Centre county by a sweeping majority, and in that event he will be given the nomination without a contest in the district, as there is no disposition to antagonize him, but, on the contrary, it is the design and intention of Huntingdon county republicans to aid and support him in obtaining the nomination.

But in the improbable contingency that he be not sustained by his own county then this county desires to have a candidate. It will be entitled to the nomination and will claim it as a matter of rotation, and will not surrender its right if Centre county should prefer any other man than Judge Furst. The republicans of this county yield the nomination to him and to him alone.

Centre county can have the nomination for President Judgeship if she confers it upon Judge Furst. Otherwise she cannot.

The discussion of the availability and merits of our present learned, capable and impartial judge has but increased his popularity. The attempts to assail him have been utterly futile. His private character and official record are unimpeachable, as is proven by the failure of every effort to cast a stain upon them. He has gone through the fierce heat of this campaign unscathed. The malicious attacks of his detractors have but placed his abilities, his pre-eminent fitness for the position he holds, under a brighter light.

The Crops and Business.

Although the industrial situation is now about as unsatisfactory as it well could be, there has been such a remarkable change in the grain markets in the past week as to induce some expectation that the tide is beginning to turn in favor of better conditions. Certainly with wheat selling 27 cents below the average price of the past five years, which was the situation a week ago, and with other grains and cotton quoted at exceptionally low prices, there was nothing at all in sight upon which to base expectations of an improvement. But there has been so marked a rise in the value of all farm products that there is now reason to look for an enlarged buying power by the agricultural community, who are after all the greatest and most important body of consumers in the country. Nor has this improvement been due alone to anticipated scanty crops in our own country, although the government crop report, as well as private and State returns, indicates diminished yields. But the crops in many parts of Europe have been damaged too, and, moreover, the pressure of Argentine wheat upon the Liverpool market has sensibly diminished. Prices abroad have risen, and would have risen independently of the rise in this country, for which reason it is probable the former low level of values will not be returned to.

The advance in wheat was due to short covering rather than an increased export demand, and has been about 4 cents a bushel. Corn has risen 2½ cents, while the extensive damage done to oats has advanced the price of that grain 6 cents, so that it is now selling for more than corn. Cotton has not improved in price. Private estimates, which are fully confirmed by the government returns, show a slightly increased acreage, as compared with last year, and a satisfactory condition of the growing plant, which are conditions not favorable to higher prices, especially when the world has four months' supply on hand. But the result of the week's business has been decidedly in favor of the farming interest.

Circus Train.

The Central Railroad of Penn'a., will on Monday, June 18th, run a special train from Bellefonte to Lock Haven account of Forpangh's Circus, leaving Bellefonte at 12.00 o'clock noon and returning leave Lock Haven at 11.00 P. M. It has also been arranged to run the morning and evening trains through to Lock Haven thus avoiding transfers at Mill Hall.

HON. CALISEA A. GROW.

In the House of Representatives.

The house being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H.R. 5482) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, Mr. Grow said: Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the desk. The amendment was read as follows:

Be it further enacted, That any pension heretofore granted, or that may be hereafter granted, to any soldier or sailor for any disability specified in law, shall be rated from and after June 30, A. D. 1894, at not less than Twelve (\$12) dollars per month.

Mr. O'Neil. I make the point that that changes existing law, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the point of order.

Mr. Grow said: Mr. Chairman, I have but a word to say on this amendment. The rating of a \$2 or a \$4 disability is of little or no real advantage to the soldier. If he has suffered any disability at all, the government ought to give him some substantial benefit. This amendment proposes merely to fix a minimum below which, if any disability is found, the rating can not go. Whether that minimum should be \$12 or less a month may be an open question; but where there is a \$2 or a \$4 rating, the soldier generally applies to be re-examined in order to have his pension increased, and he is put to labor and trouble and expense often equal to or greater than the amount of his pension. On a \$2 rating it will take the whole, or nearly so, of the first year's pension to pay his attorney's fees and his expenses. That is not treating him with the liberality he deserves. If he is to receive any benefit from a pension, let it be of a substantial character.

Now, \$12 a month is certainly not a large pension, considering what it is given for. Dollars and cents are not to be weighed in the patriotic scale of national gratitude against the heroic services of the men who in the prime of vigorous manhood perilled their all on the battlefields of this country to save the life of the Republic and preserve the ark and the covenant of Liberty to coming time. Let this amendment or some similar one be attached to this pension appropriation bill, so that whatever money may be appropriated from the National Treasury for the soldier shall be a substantial benefit to him during the remainder of his pilgrimage, for it will be but a few years before the last one of these survivors of the war will sleep in the silent chambers of the dead.

Within two or three months, it will be twenty-nine years since the battle-scarred veterans in the night-time conflict of armies in the history of the race marched homeward through these streets from their victorious fields of a Union saved and a country free. In none of the great conflicts of arms in the history of mankind did the conqueror have the same reason to rejoice in the triumph as the victors. To the conquered and their children the blessings in this case are the same as to the victor; and the vanquished may well stand side by side with the victor, and rejoice with the same zeal and the same heart-felt satisfaction at the triumph of the one and the defeat of the other. Since the battle of Marathon, in all the decisive battles of the world, success has changed the destiny of empires, and the course of national progress, mankind has seen no contest of arms upon which hung mightier results than that which closed at Appomattox.

Had the result been different, disasters indescribable would have befallen this people, blighting the hopes of mankind and the liberties of the race. There would have been 3,000 miles of hostile frontier, lined with frowning battlements and bristling cannon entailing upon this generation and through coming time the countless woes of endless border conflicts; for if the people between the Gulf and the Lakes cannot live together in peace as one nation, they certainly can not as two. We are saved from that terrible disaster, and coming generations have been saved from it. Hence there is reason why the vanquished should rejoice with the victors; and there is no reason why the animosities engendered in the conflict should not be buried with the honored dead, remembering only their heroic deeds. (Loud and long continued applause.)

The Chairman. The Chair rules the amendment not in order.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

Mr. Grow introduced the following bill fixing the lowest rate of pension for disability, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, any pension heretofore granted, or that shall be hereafter granted, for disability shall be rated at not less than Twelve dollars per month.

Five Dollar Counterfeit.

Merchants and others are cautioned to be on the lookout for a counterfeit \$5 gold piece bearing the date of 1890, which so closely resembles the genuine as to defy detection, although they are lighter and thinner.

—An exchange properly says: In traveling and shopping how often one sees well dressed women, who look intelligent enough to know better, hold soiled greenbacks and silver between their lips while hunting for small change in their purses. Why, my dear sister, don't you know that paper money is a regular garden of microbes and disease germs, and that contagious diseases are frequently spread in just this way? Of all the necessary evils in the world money is the nastiest.

—Rufus Tracy Strohm was the author of the original poem spoken by Allen Fred Blair Wednesday evening, on the restoration of the class flag to the class of '95. The speech was the production of Mr. Blair himself. Considerable credit is due both young men.

—Mercury will be evening star during June and Venus will be morning star rising about two hours before the sun. Jupiter and Neptune are not to be seen during June. Uranus will be in his most convenient situation for observation during June, being near the meridian during the evening hours.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Jas. F. Morrison, assistant adjutant general of the department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, sends us the following information regarding the semi-annual encampment to be held at Gettysburg, June 30 to July 6, inclusive.

Tents will be pitched on the old camping ground, Cemetery Hill, and ample arrangements will be made for all comrades who desire to be under canvas. The hotels, boarding houses and private families afford facilities for those who want to attend the encampment and cannot "camp out" and at rates adapted to the leanest purse. Choice of rooms can be secured by addressing as per circular of May 5, but desirable accommodations can be had on arrival. The camp will be located within easy walking distance of the centre of the town and conveyances can be had to or from camp by trolley cars or carriages—the charge on the former is five cents; on the latter ten cents. Access to the many points of interest on the field can be had by either of these conveyances. The scene of the first day's fight and of the cavalry fight can be reached only by carriage or walking, as the trolley cars do not run to these two points.

A superb band of 25 pieces has been engaged for the entire time of encampment. Dress parades will be had, picnics will be given, concerts and campfires will be held, and in the early evening descriptive illustrated lectures of the battle will be given by our comrade Captain James T. Long, the celebrated battle-field guide. Department Chaplain Rev. John W. Sayers will conduct religious services in the National cemetery on Sunday morning, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, and on that evening will hold a service of song in camp. Unofficial advice has been received that a number of reunions of veteran commands will be held during the week. A grand display of fireworks Wednesday, July 4th. The camp will be brilliantly lighted every night by electric lights.

Excursion tickets will be sold at all stations by the railroad companies for one fare for the round trip, tickets to be sold, and good going June 27th to July 6th, returning to July 9th, inclusive.

The many improvements made by the Battlefield Memorial Association, the hundreds of magnificent monuments that have been erected, the great interest that is manifested for the greatest battlefield in the world, the opportunities for meeting their old comrades, together with the pleasure, profit, instruction and recreation to be had by a visit to Gettysburg, and the minimum expense at which the trip can be enjoyed, make strong incentives for the "old boys" to turn out singly, in squads, or by Posts, to this Encampment.

Thanks to All.

The most cordial thanks are hereby tendered to every one who contributed in any way to the success of the "Paul Jones" opera. To the business firms who so kindly loaned what ever was asked of them; to the Press for their many encouraging notices; to Mr. Al. Garman for his courtesies during opera rehearsals; to Messrs. Brandon, W. F. Harris and Bush, for their enthusiasm and untiring efforts in the interest of the opera; and last, but not least, to the young ladies and young gentlemen who for six weeks gave up their time, night after night, and day after day, so cheerfully and so enthusiastically, that "Paul Jones" might prove the very flattering success that it did. In behalf of the Academy and its friends,

J. R. HUGHES.

To Celebrate.

Millheim intends celebrating the 4th of July and last week a meeting was called to promulgate the scheme, and it was decided to go ahead and celebrate. There is every reason for them having a big time. There will be no celebration in any town in the county and with a good program it will not be difficult to pack the town. There are a good many people yet living who on a previous occasion attended a Fourth of July celebration in Millheim and they never had such a "big time" before or since.

—A young man cannot make a success in life unless he works. He cannot loaf around street corners and saloons. He must learn a trade or do some honest work or before he knows it he will be a chronic loafer despised by all with whom he comes in contact. Do something no matter how small and you will eventually find yourself climbing the ladder of success. There are many obstacles to be overcome, but toil, grit and endurance will help you to overcome them all. Help yourself and others will help you.

—"Dearest, you have made me the happiest man in the world," said the fond lover after just having gained his sweetheart's consent to be his wife. "We are henceforth one," said he. "Oh, ain't that lovely!" she cooed. "All one eh! Just as if you were I and I were you, and yet we are both, one—both, eh?" "Yes dear, we will know each others' thoughts and feelings, and—why, what is the matter, love?" "I—I felt something bite us, didn't you?"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CURES RISING
BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing women. I have been a wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

MISS M. M. BRUNNEN, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

MISS J. F. MOORE, Colma, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, G.

IT POPS.

Effervescent, too.

Exhilarating, appetizing.
Just the thing to build up the constitution.

Hires' Rootbeer

Wholesome and strengthening, pure blood, free from boils or carbuncles. General good health—results from drinking HIRE'S Rootbeer the year round.

Package makes five gallons, 35c.
Ask your druggist or grocer for it.
Take no other.

Send 2-cent stamp to the Charles F. Hires Co., 117 Arch St., Philadelphia, for beautiful picture cards.

5 DOLLARS
TO
20 Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agent. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box 488,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, and all securities that are dealt in on New York, Philadelphia or Chicago exchanges, bought and sold for cash or on margin.
BERMANN, COHEN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 Broadway, New York City,
137 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Market letter on application.

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BEST AND LARGEST PRACTICAL ART MAGAZINE.
(The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.)
Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.
We will send to any subscriber a specimen copy, with a superb color plate (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price 35c). Or for 35c, we will send also "ANTIQUES AND MONUMENTS," 22-1f.

PILES

"ANAKSIN" gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price \$1. By Druggists or mail, Samples Free. Address: "ANAKSIN," Box 244, New York City.

Garfield Tea

Cures Constipation

ERRORS OF YOUTH

and Obsolete Diseases speedily and permanently cured by the celebrated specialist.

DR. LOBB, 320 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood. Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

VITALIS

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE. Made a Well Man of Me.

1st Day. 10th Day. 20th Day. 30th Day.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY. Produces the Above Results in 30 Days. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VITALIS. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excess and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars on request. Address: CALUMET REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

A Vision of WONDERLAND!



The Little Brownies, those mischievous but kindly children immortalized in nursery tales, have been recently reported as taking a tour of the wild and picturesque scenery of America. The idea was long delayed, and undoubtedly came to them through a chance examination of the most wonderful and beautiful publication of the age, the magnificent pictographic scenic serial, Entitled:

Glimpses of America,

Which the DAILY NEWS is now distributing among its patrons.

It is a sad commentary upon popular taste that Americans know less about the scenery of their own country than that of European lands, probably because travel in the far West has not been attended with such comforts as journeys through the old countries. But no reason is longer available to excuse ignorance of the THE INCOMPARABLE, THE IMPRESSIVE, THE TRULY MARVELOUS SCENERY of our wondrously diversified country, because "Glimpses of America" is a photographic album, comprising the grandest pictures of the most sublime objects that the human eye beheld.

They are not wood-cuts, or sketches, but large and perfect photographs of actual scenes, bewilderingly magnificent, imposing sights of the Rocky Mountains, the peaks, canons, waterfalls, valleys, lakes and a cataraacts of that great continental range, and of equally wonderful views on the great plains, Pueblo villages, burning deserts, immense forests; marvels of the Yosemite; picturesque, but almost inaccessible regions of the Northwest; of Alaska's glaciers and Indian towns; of the Yellowstone Park Geysers and curiosities; of Superior's Sculptured shores and Wisconsin's romantic dells; of Canada and the cleavages, cascades, whirlpools and deep forests of the Northeast; of Eastern mountains, frothy streams, dashing rivers, and great precipices; of dreamy languorous scenes in the land of the flamingo, where the mocking-bird hides in the perfume-laden snow of the orange tree, and the sun kisses the banana into golden fruitage.

Every section of America is represented in this complete collection of photographs, and the pictures, instead of being imperfectly and clumsily described in brief foot notes, as in other serials, are incorporated in the text, there being much space devoted to reading matter in "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA," as to illustrations. It is therefore a pictorial history of the charming scenery of our country, the most gorgeous, complete and eloquent that was ever prepared.

And OH, The Cameragraphs

No one ever before saw such marvelous heliotype jewels as these.

They are specimens of the perfected process of photographing in natural colors—grand, glorious and beautiful beyond imagination. A series of these marvelous pictographic productions appear in "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA," and they are to be seen in no other publication, the cost being too great as yet to admit of common use.

You can get "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA" only through the DAILY NEWS, but upon the following remarkable generous conditions: Send or bring to this office one coupon clipped from the DAILY NEWS, together with ten cents in coin, and we will deliver you Part I, or any subsequent number that is ready, over our counter, or have the same mailed to your address without further expense. The complete work comprises 32 parts, of 512 pages, 11 x 13 inches in size, and will be embellished with 550 superb photo-engravings. The photographs alone in this remarkable collection, if they were on sale, could not be purchased for less than \$500.

Every American who loves his Country should possess a copy.

AGENTS WANTED—Salary or mission to good men. selling Imported Specialties. **ST FAILING TO LIVE REPLACED** High grade nursery stock and seed pot. Address, R. D. Leuthford & Co., Nurmen, Rochester, N. Y. 23

**Children Cry
Pitcher's Castoria.**

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Are you low-spirited and
or suffering from the excess
youth? If so, SULPHUR
will cure you.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Orville
Boston, Mass., for test medical work

EUREKA GROCERY,
M. P. TUTEN.
High street, Bellefonte, Pa.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

Sixty and Sixty-Nine Cent Basis Accepted by the Miners.

Columbus, Ohio, June 11.—The conference of operators and miners reached an agreement at 6 o'clock this evening. The 60 and 69 cent basis is accepted by the miners, and the miners will go to work at once. It is agreed that they shall go to work not later than next Monday.

REPORT ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Columbus, O., June 11.—The report of the scale committee was adopted unanimously by the conference of the miners and operators at 10 o'clock to-night and the conference adjourned sine die. It was noticed when the signatures were read that the miners had substituted for W. H. Murray and A. A. Adams, the men who stood out against the compromise, John Fahy and Secretary P. A. McBryde.

RECEIVED WITH SATISFACTION.

Pittsburg, June 11.—The settlement of the miners' strike on a 69 cent a ton basis in the Pittsburg district was received here with more satisfaction by the operators than the miners. It is thought the 69 cent rate will be generally accepted by the operators of the district. Mr. W. P. Dearmitt, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, will not accept the new rate. He had a contract with his miners which does not expire until Dec. 1. The contract is 55 cents a ton. He says he made it in good faith and expects the miners to perform their part of the agreement.

A miners' official here tonight said the miners will not like the terms of settlement, but all will probably go to work. Many of the operators will at once get their mines in readiness and work in some of them will be started this week.

IT IS A PRACTICAL SETTLEMENT.

Columbus, O., June 11.—The conference of operators and miners of this district, embracing western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and eastern and northern Illinois, effected a settlement of the strike to-night as far as this district is concerned, and so important is the district in the bituminous coal industry that it is regarded as practically a settlement of the national strike. The committee, which adjourned at 12 o'clock Saturday night, unable to agree, resumed work this morning and was in session all day, with occasional intervals to permit the miners to retire to confer. At 6 o'clock the committee agreed upon a report. It is the 60 and 69 cents per ton compromise proposed by the operators at the outset of the conference. The miners secured just half the advance they

demanded. The settlement was received with satisfaction by the operators and the miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The resignation of one of the company's mine guards and the reported visit of the sheriff to the works to bring out sixteen Italians, who have sent word to friends outside that they were being detained within the enclosure against their will, were the only incidents of the day in this mining region. The company made no effort to load or ship any coal, though it is known the men have been to work in the mines all day. Late this evening a report was in circulation that the miners and operators at Altoona had reached a settlement, but the report could not be verified.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The Canaan Coal company, operators of the mine at Woodland, which the men were successful in shutting down two weeks ago, started up this morning. The mines in the Kettle Creek region, which, when running full time, ship about fifty cars a day, started up this morning with some of their old employees. The operators in this region this morning received telegrams requesting them to attend a conference



VIOLENCE

That is what the ordinary pills and bowel medicines depend upon. That explains why your system is in a worse condition afterward than before. And that is the reason why Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best things in the world for every stomach and bowel trouble. There's no reaction afterward, and their help lasts. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches. One tiny, sugar-coated granule is a gentle laxative or regulator; three are cathartic.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for them; but it can't be for you.

Use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

with the miners in Altoona on Tuesday. The representative operators will attend. There is a general feeling among the miners to-night that there will be a settlement of some kind at this conference.

MINERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Columbus, O., June 11.—Telegrams received here to-night from the chief mining centers of Ohio show that the miners are extremely indignant over the compromise settlement of the strike and there may be an organized movement, led by President A. A. Adams, in resistance to the order to go to work. State officials are afraid now that the miners will be more difficult to control than heretofore.

APPREHENSION OF TROUBLE.

Harrisburg, June 11.—Governor Pattison has received several telegrams from the Clearfield mining region to-day, but nothing especially alarming. The Berwind White and other operators have started work in several sections and there is some apprehension of trouble, but there has been no call for troops.

Flower Contributors.

Following is a full list of the names of all those who contributed flowers to Gregg Post for Decoration day. At the last regular meeting the Post passed a resolution of thanks for the same:

John Wagner, Wade Cruse, Mrs. McGinnis, Samuel McGinnis, Frank Miller, Lee Durrence, P. S. Wagoner, Will McGinnis, Frank McGinnis, Marie Reed, Mary L. Brachbill, Charles Brachbill, Pierce Wagoner, Harry Landis, Warden Willard, Norman Grauer, Earle Atkins, Grace McClelland, Julia McClelland, Annie McClelland, Lizzie McClelland, Clara Case, Helen Case, Blanche Jacobs, Effa Garrett, David Barlet, Rex Barlet, Claud Dawson, May Weaver, Victor Meyer, Hunter Meyer, Lee Walker, Vernon Winkler, George Love, Harry Jodon, Minnie Case, Conrad Henry Robb's daughters Lottie and Helen Robb, Mrs. W. A. Nichteil, Miss B. V. Nichteil, Miss S. E. Nichteil, Miss Amelia Butler, Edward Rishel, Lillian Walker, Sallie Fitzgerald, Edward Hayes, Mildred Walker, James E. B. Harry Gares, Adeline Gares, Andrew Bell, Mrs. F. Wallace, Brinton Wallace, Rilla Williams, Annie Confer, Arthur Ward, Ward Freeman, Jessie Freeman, Blanche Houser, Eddie Houser, Minnie Reansner, James McSuley, Martha Strader, Sarah Potter, Sarah Freeman, Minnie Freeman, Wallace Underwood, John Smith, Conrad Harvey, Paul Ertter, two: Joseph M. Bayard, Ellen M. Bayard, Nettie O. Bayard, Jessie Ertter, Ellen Ertter, Annie N. Smith, Hugh H. Ertter, Jos. Shaugnessy, Warner Willard, Arthur Carmel, Rosey Washburn, Role Irvin, Laurel White, Dennis White, Rufus Foot, Nannie Case, Mary Crowick, Edward Baner, Clyde McKinley, Sadie McKinley, Margaret Brachbill, Bernice Shuey, Rachel Shuey, James Lowery, Florence Lowery, Lee Kunkle, Bella Lowery, Rosie Pauline, Carrie Anderson, Mabel Otto, Louise McClelland, Joseph Wolf, Blanche Whippo, Grace Ryan, Lee Adams, Clara Case, Lillian Case, Leland Struble, Mary Boney, Merrill Knap, Wesley Garrett, Lester McClelland, James G. Solt, Frank W. Smith, James Case, Charles Anderson, Harry Scott, Oleva Cain, Goldie Cain, May Stewart, Carrie Solt, John Paulin, Mamie Hill, Pearl Stichter, Essie Smith, Willie Rose, Mrs. May Bryan, Clarence McClelland, Paul McGarvey, Ruby Beck, Florence Lamb, Thos. Lamb, Nevlin Gorman, Julia Lamb, Charles Lamb, Mary and Agnes Shaugnessy, Thomas Pennington, Josie Willard, Harry Vallance, Paul Jones, Warren Burnside, Nettie Keener, Arthur and Harry Smith, Lina Graham, Scott Graham, Mary Kramer, Edna Meyer and Mrs. C. J. Hamilton.

Those who contributed "Wreaths" are Mrs. W. Nichteil, Miss Amelia Butler, Mrs. White, three.

Those who contributed "Crosses" are Andrew Bell, Earle Bell, Richard Stewart, Jessie Brouse, Oleva Cain, Goldie Cain, Blanche Smith, Florence Cathcart, and Vivian Lutz a basket of flowers.

The One-Hoss Shay.

The peculiar feature of the "one-hoss shay" was, that it was "built in such a way" that it had no "weakest part." The "weakest part" of a woman is invariably her back, and "female weakness" are only too common. With the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, this may be avoided, and women may be comparatively as strong as their brothers. Prolapsus, inflammation, ulceration, periodical pains, leucorrhoea, dragging-down sensations, debility, nervousness, sleeplessness, despondency, are only a few of the symptoms of weakness of the female organs which the "Favorite Prescription" is warranted to remove.

Is the Tramp Dead?

A story reaches our ears in reference to the Lewistown small pox epidemic that may need confirmation, but it is too good to keep. As is known a tramp brought the disease to the almshouse near that place about a month ago. When the physician discovered what the disease was the tramp was isolated in a hut, and a fellow tramp volunteered to nurse him, receiving therefor the sum of ten dollars a week. He nursed the fellow for two or three weeks, when he reported that he died. Of course no one wanted to have the job of burying the tramp who died of the loathsome disease so the tramp nurse entered into negotiations with the town authorities to bury him for \$50. The sum was readily paid, and the nurse went through the ceremony of burying the body in a secluded spot near where he had laid, and then he left the town. About a week ago, a report was circulated that the body had not been planted deep enough, and an investigation was made, when lo, it was discovered that there was nothing in the grave but the coffin, and that was empty. The story is that the tramp got well, and the two hobos worked this game on the authorities to make about \$80 hard cash. How is it, brethren of the press of Lewistown?

Don't.

Don't expect too much from those around you.

Don't fret for news, it will grow old and you will know it.

Don't fail to make allowance for the infirmities of others.

Don't consider anything impossible that we cannot perform.

Don't worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Petrified Honeycomb.

John U. Wason, of Walker, Centre county, exhibited in THE DEMOCRAT office this morning a piece of petrified honeycomb, which he had found on the George Hoy farm. In its change from wax to stone the cells had retained their exact shape, some of which are filled. It is quite a curiosity and is highly prized by Mr. Wason.—Lock Haven Democrat.

LABOR TO UNITE.

The Knights and American Federation to Combine.

St. Louis, June 11.—The joint conference between the heads of the Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor, which it is confidently expected will content the two great labor organizations with bonds of lasting friendship and include all other great labor organizations, such as the various railway organizations, the farmers' alliance and other bodies not in strict accord with the Knights and Federation, began at 10 o'clock this morning.

When the conference was called to order this morning by General Master Workman Sovereign there were present the following named organizations of labor.

Knights of Labor—J. R. Sovereign, John W. Hayes and W. J. Bishop. American Federation of Labor—Samuel J. Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Frank Foster.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—A. B. Youngston and Messrs. Mills and Naylor.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—F. P. Sargent and Frank W. Arnold, Terre Haute, and Charles W. Maier, Parsons, Kan.

Brotherhood of Brakemen—Federation of Railway Trainmen—S. E. Wilkinson Order of Railway Conductors—E. E. Clark.

Farmers' Alliance—A. E. Dean. T. B. McQuire, of the general executive board of the knights, is present, but does not formally represent that organization.

President Gompers said, when asked concerning the conference: "It is early in the day to give out anything beyond the general statement that this meeting has been arranged in the interests of harmony between the Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor and other great independent organizations."

The movement for closer and friendlier relations, even complete amalgamation, dates back as far as 1889, and work has progressed along those lines ever since, of course, slowly but ever with the desirable end in view, the greatest good to the greatest number of individuals, represented by organized labor, the whole movement being consecrated to the best interests of the latter, whatever organization aligned.

The conference remained in secret session until nearly 3 p. m., when a recess was taken until 5 p. m. The details of the conference are not given, but it is learned from a reliable source that the speakers do not favor amalgamation the different trades of labor organizations. They advocate, however, harmonious union and concerted action in all matters concerning their mutual benefit and for the purpose of protection of labor against capital. It is believed that the conference will agree that all labor organizations shall bind themselves to an agreement as outlined above.

W. F. M. of S. Resolutions.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Huntingdon held its nineteenth annual meeting in the Presbyterian church at Bedford, Pa., on June 7th and 8th, 1894. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God we are permitted as a Presbyterial Society to meet in this place, to hold our 19th Annual meeting, Be it

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge His loving care, in the large measure of prosperity granted, in increased membership and added interest in the cause of mission.

Resolved, That we record our appreciation of the work done by our President, Mrs. N. D. Orblison. Here constancy, her faithfulness, her wisdom, her energy, during the nineteen years in which she has led this Woman's Society, have, we believe, given it power and stability; and we thank God that He does thus single out and place honor on those whom he calls. We know that her bright and winning presence has been ever a quickening influence in our meetings, and we trust that the unfeigned love to the dear Master and his cause, which ever characterized her life, may be an abiding power with every individual in this society.

Resolved, That it is with great grief we accept the resignation of our beloved Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Dorris, and that we trust she may feel she has a great work still before her, in strengthening and encouraging our local Treasurers. We pray that God's blessing may rest continually upon her, giving her strength for many years of service in this Presbytery, which needs her so sorely.

WHEREAS, Two of our leaders, Mrs. N. D. Orblison and Mrs. Wm. Dorris, who for many years have borne the heat and burden of the day, and have planned for us so wisely and so well, have felt it their duty to give the work over into other hands; Be it

Resolved, That as members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, we give our loyal and hearty sympathy and co-operation to our new leaders, asking continually that God may give His grace and divine direction, together with the wisdom which alone cometh from Him, and without which all labor is in vain; and be it

Resolved, That we will hold ourselves in readiness to do whatever is in our power to help them in this work which is so dear to all our hearts.

Resolved, That we cannot place too high an estimate on the value of our magazines, "Woman's Work for Woman," and "Over Sea and Land," and that we urge

upon our individual Societies that they call attention to this in their homes.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks be tendered to Rev. W. C. Dodd and wife, of the Laos Mission, for their earnest addresses, which contributed so greatly to the success of the meeting and will doubtless lead to better work.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the cordial welcome accorded us and thanks to all who in any way contributed to our comfort or enjoyment during this our first meeting in the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, Pa.

Committee on Resolutions,

Mrs. M. F. FISHER,
Mrs. L. B. TURNER,
Mrs. I. R. LOURIE,
Miss SUE CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate's Slow Work on the Tariff. The House Discussed the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington, June 12.—If any progress was made to-day in the direction of a final vote on the tariff bill, it must have been in private consultations such as those which yesterday removed all obstructions from the path of the cotton schedule. In the public open session there was not a step of progress made. During the greater part of the day the seats of senators were mostly vacant, the chamber presented a deserted appearance; there were only a few listless spectators in the galleries; the atmosphere was oppressively hot and stifling, and no one made a pretence even of taking the least interest in any of the half dozen speeches read to the senate. It was on the whole the most tedious, wearisome day that has passed since the tariff bill was taken up in the senate ten weeks ago.

Before the wool schedule was entered on Mr. Hoar reverted to action taken several weeks ago on the paragraph putting a duty of 40 per cent. on spectacles, eye glasses and opera glasses, and read a speech in commendation of the men engaged in that industry in Massachusetts and other states.

His motion to increase the duty to 60 per cent. was defeated—yeas 21, nays 30. Then the wool schedule was taken up, and Mr. Quay began to read the seventh installment of the speech which he started to make on the 14th of April last. As he had provided himself with a volume of 157 printed pages for to-day, he appeared to be in no hurry to reduce the bulk of that provision and yielded the floor willingly to Senators McMillan, Pettigrew, Power and Peller, who severally addressed the senate on protection of the wool growers. He also allowed a motion to be made by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, to postpone the bill indefinitely, which motion was defeated—yeas 22, nays 33. The senate adjourned at 6 p. m.

IN THE HOUSE.
The House to-day returned to a consideration of the Indian appropriation bill after spending two hours in passing a bill to aid in the establishment of a national home for aged and infirm colored persons in the District of Columbia. The bill appropriated \$100,000 of the half million in the treasury belonging to the estates of deceased colored soldiers to build a home on the site already secured by the colored people of the district. It was agreed that the institution should never become a charge upon the treasury of the United States and that the expenses of the home should be charged to the revenues of the district. In the course of the afternoon twenty-seven pages of the Indian bill were passed over in the committee of the whole.

The committee had cut out the appropriation for the expense of the Indian commission, appropriated under authority of the act of 1869, practically legislating it out of existence. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered an amendment to restore the appropriation for expenses, but after an argument of an hour the amendment was defeated.

"Coxeyism and the Interest Question." In Social Economist for June, shows in a thoughtful way, by solid and easily understood illustrations, just how Coxeyites have come to be led into their delusion, and how they are to be led out of it. The Economist treats the erring economists of the Farmers' Alliance according to the old rule for reforming a well-meaning but wayward wife.

"Be to her faults a little blind, Be to her virtues very kind."

Will Meet in Altoona—The Union Goes Under!

Philadelphia, June 11.—Another conference of the operators and miners of the Central Pennsylvania district will be held at Altoona tomorrow. The operators to-day received assurances that if they would consent to another conference they could deal directly with the working miners and not through the officials of the miners' union. Upon this assurance they consented to another conference and it will be held tomorrow. The operators are still firm in their determination not to recognize the union. One hundred coal and iron police left here tonight for the Clearfield district, where they will be used to protect the new men at work, including the policemen who went out tonight over 550 coal and iron policemen have been sent from here within the last week to the Central Pennsylvania district.

Indisputable.

Why spend \$1. for medicine for a complaint when one box of Beecham's pills, costing only 25 cents, will cure nearly all known diseases? This is because constipation is the cause of nearly all ailments and Beecham's pills cure constipation.

A valuable book of knowledge mailed free, on request, by B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St. New York.

SENT TO SIBERIA.

A Naturalized American Citizen Is Arrested in Russia and Exiled to the Mines.

Buffalo, June 12.—The Poles of Buffalo are determined to secure the release of a fellow citizen, a former resident of Buffalo who was arrested on revisiting Russia after an absence of twenty-eight years, and the United States government will be asked to demand his discharge from the salt mines, in Siberia, to which he has been transported.

Stanislaus Frank Korzwinski, the exiled American citizen, is 65 years old. About twenty-eight years ago he left Russian Poland and came to the United States with two sons and two daughters. His wife remained behind. About twenty-one years ago Korzwinski lived in New York City, where he was naturalized five years after his arrival in the metropolis. Seven years ago Korzwinski removed to Buffalo. He has lived here since that time, with the exceptions of about two years spent in Pennsylvania.

Korzwinski had sent money and many letters to his wife, and had urged her for years to join him. She did not come to the United States, probably fearing that if she attempted to leave Russia Poland she would be arrested and exiled, for it is a violation of the Russian law for a native to leave the czar's dominions without permission of the government.

Headless of the risk of arrest, and believing that his American citizenship would protect him from Russian tyranny, Korzwinski determined to see his wife and other relatives in Russian Poland. Armed with a passport and the necessary papers, he sailed from New York on the Diana, on March 8, 1894. He reached Wloclawek and saw his wife and relatives. Then he started out to spend three or four months traveling through Russian Poland, intending to return to the United States and to bring his wife with him. At Lutonielsk he was arrested.

Before his relatives could do anything he was on his way as an exile to the salt mines of Siberia. The American consul in Warsaw attempted to delay Korzwinski's transportation to Siberia, but was informed that nothing could be done. The Russian officers demanded a "bond" for Korzwinski's appearance when wanted before a local tribunal. He had 600 roubles about \$300, but the money was confiscated by the officers.

The news of Korzwinski's exile reached Buffalo last Saturday. It came in the form of a letter written by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jankowski, of Wloclawek, to A. E. Sielski, of 1114 Broadway, the city, an intimate friend of Korzwinski. Fearing detection by the alert Russian officials Jankowski travelled many miles, crossed the frontier into Germany, and mailed it in Thorne.

A petition was prepared on Sunday, which will be presented to Secretary Gresham, asking that the government demand that Korzwinski be released from the mines in Siberia and permitted to return to Buffalo. Mr. Sielski said yesterday that the petition will be signed by 1,500 or 2,000 Polish citizens of Buffalo.

Korzwinski had been at Hazleton, Pa., for nearly two years as agent for the United States Industrial Life Insurance company, of Newark, N. J. He has two sons in Buffalo, S. C. Frank and Ignatz, of 901 Broadway, and a daughter who lives in Perry, N. J.

Hensel Would Accept.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 12.—Attorney General Hensel is a candidate for earnest for the democratic nomination for governor. That is, he will accept it if no material opposition is shown to him by the delegates to the coming convention. If he can get the nomination without a dissenting vote he would not feel at liberty to decline. It is thought if Mr. Hensel's name is presented to the convention, little or no opposition would be met. This is not so much evidence of the personal popularity of the attorney general as proof of a willingness to have that popularity tested before the people.

His friends insist he could probably be elected, and, if not, would certainly reduce the republican majority to a normal one. His opponents generally say his nomination would insure General Hasting's election by a greater plurality than Grover Cleveland had over Judge Folger in New York. Within the past few days some of Mr. Hensel's friends have urged him to satisfy the public with a declaration of his intentions, and this he declined to do. He may, however, make a statement with in a few days. He has written several letters touching on the matter, but he has requested the person to whom each was addressed not to make public any of its contents.

Soap, Knives and Corkscrews.

It seems that the Board of Public Property at Harrisburg has recently been making it less attractive to be a member of the Legislature than heretofore. In the future, the State is not going to assume the responsibility an! the expense of furnishing penknives, corkscrews and fancy soaps, with a few other such things, to the law makers. The conclusion has been solemnly reached, and we presume is irrevocable.

These things have come under the head of what are called requisites, and, very likely, most of the members can manage to struggle along even if deprived of them. Soap—soap of a gilded and current kind—many will get in spite of the State. It is not always called by that name; some-

Glimpses + .

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Cut out this Coupon and bring or send it together with ten cents in coin and secure Part I. of this beautiful work of art.
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times it's sugar, and sometimes it's "the stuff," but there are plenty who have known it as soap, and soap of such magic power that it has been able to wash some pretty dirty measures through the Legislature. This brand of soap is not touched by the economical spasms of the Board of Property. It wipes out soap of the fancy, not the useful, variety. There is no reason to suppose that any well-behaved member will not be able to get enough very good home-made soft soap to give himself a pretty thorough washing now and then. There is nothing to complain of in that.

Shutting off penknives, memorandum books with gilt edges, spiral pocket pencils, silver key rings and match safes will not necessarily cause a very general revolution. Even the supply of hairpins and garterbuckles might be reduced without seriously interfering with the usefulness of any member of either House. But the Board of Public Property, which cannot be supposed to have lost an interest in the proper equipment of legislators, ought to be warned that it may be going rather too far when it insists upon turning off every part of the heretofore generous supply of corkscrews. Any Pittsburg gentleman can testify from a useful experience that no one—particularly no member of the Legislature—should ever be without a corkscrew. The corkscrew produces a self-reliant sort of prepared-for-any-emergency feeling very important to any legislator.

We trust the board will well consider whether, in its commendable purpose to do the right thing, it may not be drawing the line a little too closely for the safety of the State. Of course, we can fully support it in shutting off the supply of perfumed and fancy soaps, when the yellow bar or the still more efficient soft soap will answer just as well but we have misgivings about corkscrews, and we very much doubt whether the members of the Board of Property themselves know what a corkscrew is in the hands of a member of the Legislature.—Philadelphia Press.

Union and Relay High Grade CYCLES.



—HERE AT LAST AND COME TO STAY—

"Union" holds first place and to-day Leads the World in Wheels.

"Union" in strength, comfort, elasticity and durability, and the most easily propelled, is what we offer to the rider in Union Wheels. Union Wheel is what the live, wide-awake rider has been clamoring for, and will be content with no other.

Wheels now for sale at McALMONST & CO'S Store. I ask you to call and examine the "Union" and "Relay," fully understanding their merits before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee the most for the money or no sale. Price right and terms reasonable. Orders solicited.

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Agent for Centre County, 35-3m
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so quickly are sold, so very soon taken. We select the best Meats we can anywhere find—they are good and our patrons are of the same mind. When you want anything in the way of Fine Cured Meats call and see us.

Also remember us when you want anything in the Grocery Line. We have a Complete Stock of the Finest Goods in the market. We still have some of those BLOATER MACKEREL, they are Fine, and

(—) "DON'T YOU FORGET IT!" (—)
We have a cheaper grade, also nice bright Fish—nothing better can be found for the price. EUREKA GROCERY.

High St., next door to post-office, Bellefonte, Pa. M. P. TUTEN, Proprietor

IT WAS EXHIBITION DAY.

For the Public Schools of Bellefonte on Thursday.

Thursday was what is known as exhibition day for the Bellefonte public schools. This is a new departure in the work of the schools and from this earnestness and enthusiasm displayed in the work it promises to be a great success. All the work of the entire session is preserved by the respective teachers and for exhibition day is appropriately arranged in the High School room in the brick building where it can be seen by any person calling on the day set for its exhibition.

The first exhibition day was held last year, and such a stimulus to their best exertions did it prove on the part of the scholars that it at once became an established part of the school work, and the exhibition on Thursday was so much in advance of that of one year ago, that it fully demonstrated the popularity of the system. In every convenient place in the High School room was arranged such a conglomeration of things as could only be fashioned by children of all sizes and ages. The exhibits were anywhere from a paper star to an electrical machine for the transmission and better hearing of sound. This latter was the work of Prof. Ammerman, a teacher in the High School. The best exhibition of drawing was from the pencil of Miss Gertie Stonerode. A unique and novel exhibition was that of Prof. Harrison. It consisted of 1235 "excuses," the entire number he had received during the past nine months. There were all manner and kinds of drawings, sketches, cut figures, paper flowers, etc., on exhibition and it was truly a marvelous sight to see. The ingenuity therein displayed by the juvenile minds and the dexterity and proficiency with which the small hands performed the work, was truly marvelous. A state instructor who visited Bellefonte a few days ago, said he never saw anything like it in the entire State. So much for the advanced methods and work of the Bellefonteschools.

A Little Wagon with a Little History

J. J. Wilmore's boys have a hand wagon that has a mystery surrounding it. The wagon was built in Bellefonte. In 1872 a German pedlar came to the shop of Mr. Wilmore with a wagon, containing his wardrobe consisting of a change of shirts and two or three other articles of clothing, and his pocket of merchandise. Leaving the wagon with Mr. Wilmore for repairs, and making his shop headquarters, the old man remained in the vicinity several months, making a tour of the county every few weeks to sell his wares which he carried on his back from this point. One morning late in fall of 1872, the old pedlar got up from his bed of shavings and started out on one of his business tours, but from this trip he never returned, and the wagon itself remains yet as an offset for the cost of repairs to the vehicle.

It has always been the opinion of Mr. Wilmore that the pedlar was overcome with cold and perished somewhere in the mountains of the vicinity. One day some months after the old man was missing a packet that he left behind was opened by a man in the employ of Mr. Wilmore and found to contain a lot of articles of but little value. The articles were appropriated by the mechanic without leave or license from Mr. Wilmore, and the wagon has been serviceable for many purposes to Mr. Wilmore and his boys these many years that have elapsed since the mysterious disappearance of its aged owner.—Tyrone Herald.

A Remarkable Case of Honesty.

Twenty years ago a married woman, now residing at New Washington, Clearfield county, lived with a family at Lane, Kansas. She was then but fourteen years of age, and when she quit the family they were unable to pay her \$8 due her for services. The lady came east and married. Time went on until a period of twenty-two years elapsed between her western service and her coming east. The money due her had been forgotten. One day, less than a month ago, a letter of inquiry came which was signed by one who stated that she was the baby when our New Washington woman had lived in the family. The letter only asked for her postoffice address, if she was living. This information being given another letter came in which was enclosed a draft for \$13.85, being the \$8 and interest upon the same for twenty-two years. It seems the father, who could not pay the young girl her wages, told his young daughter upon his death bed, and asked her to find her and pay the amount due.

What a magnificent lesson this for the "shark" who will take a paper for three or four years and then refuse to pay for it.

Not Taking Any Chances.

John Wentzel has sued John Sellers, a Mt. Washington carpenter, to recover \$50 for saving the life of Sellers. He found Sellers unconscious in the bottom of a well at his home, having been overcome by gases from an old coal mine. He got him out with great risk to his own life and Sellers told him he would be rewarded in heaven. Wentzel does not want to take any chances. Alderman B. A. Hartman has the case under consideration.

A grand open air entertainment will be given at Penns Cave, under the auspices of the Farmers' Mills Cornet Band, on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894, afternoon and evening. All the delicacies of the season, such as ice cream, cakes, candies,

etc., will be provided. Plenty of music will be furnished on this occasion and lots of fun and a good time in general assured to all who come. The proceeds are for the benefit of the band. Everybody is invited to attend.

The Howard Church Case.

Four years ago or more a fight arose in the Disciple church at Howard, brought on by the congregation dividing into factions and then came the quarrel as to which faction should be in possession of the property. The case was given a thorough hearing at a special session but no satisfactory result was reached. Col. D. S. Keiler was then appointed by the court a master to take testimony in the case but before his work was completed his health failed and Clement Dale was appointed to complete the task, which he did. His report, covering over four hundred pages of type written testimony, was submitted to the Court for approval, but as it found in favor of the plaintiff's, the defendants filed exceptions to the case. On Wednesday argument was heard before Judge Furst on these exceptions, and it took up the greater part of the day.

Ira Mitchell, Esq., argued the case for the plaintiffs and W. F. Reeder and John G. Love, Esqs., argued the case for the defendants. All the attorneys made able speeches, but the mass of testimony, arguments, etc., is so voluminous that it is not likely any decision will be rendered inside of three months or, perhaps, longer.

Approaching Weddings.

On Thursday, June 14th, at the residence of the bride's parents in Spring Mills, Miss Zeigler, of that place, to Mr. Lafayette Neff, of Centre Hall.

On Tuesday, June 19th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Schofield, on Thomas street, Bellefonte, Miss Mary Schofield to Mr. G. Ross Parker.

The wedding will be a quiet home affair. In the evening of the same day Miss Laura K. Wright, of Milesburg, will be united in marriage with Mr. Thomas Crowley, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, June 21st, Miss Pierce, of State College, will be wedded to Mr. Alfred Wasson, of Lemont.

In the evening of the same day, in the Episcopal church at Lock Haven, Miss Harriet A. Peale, daughter of Sen. and Mrs. S. R. Peale, will be married to Mr. Frank B. Towne.

M. D.'s in Session.

A joint meeting of the medical societies of Centre and Clearfield counties will be held in the Parish House, Philipsburg, Thursday, June 14. There will be some celebrities in the profession in attendance and a profoundly learned time may be expected. After the heavy work of the meeting has been disposed of the gentlemen will adjourn to the Potter House and enjoy a banquet, which will, of course, be prepared after the strictly hygienic fashion approved of by the craft.

Col. D. S. Dunham of this place is writing a series of articles for the Williamsport *Gazette* on our Republican form of Government and the duty of its citizens, the first appearing in last week's issue.

USE DANA'S SASSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

NERVE PILLS.

FREE TRIAL.

Cures Permanently all diseases of the Nervous System, either acute or chronic in either sex. It restores impaired or lost power. Cures all forms of waste or drain; makes strong the weak. Full package \$1; six for \$5, trial package 10c, with book, sent securely soiled on receipt of price. Address Dr. H. Dunham, 28 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. 24-20-15

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Dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. Every Mother should have it in the house. It quickly relieves and cures all aches and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, catarrh, cuts, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, cramps, headache, hooping cough, inflammation, in gripe, leucorrhoea, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stings, swellings, stiff joints, sore throat, sore lungs, toothache, tonsillitis and wind colic. Originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying, so easy to use, sensitive sufferers. Used Internal and External. The doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Two 10¢ bottles free. Sold everywhere. Price, 10c. Six bottles, 50c. L. & J. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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A grand open air entertainment will be given at Penns Cave, under the auspices of the Farmers' Mills Cornet Band, on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894, afternoon and evening. All the delicacies of the season, such as ice cream, cakes, candies,

THE LAW OF THE DOG.

The Supreme Court's Recent Ruling on the Canine.

Justice Henry W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, has been looking up the law made and provided in reference to dogs, and now we have a decision from the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth on a dog case. The gist of the Supreme Court's deliverance is to establish the fact that under the common law there is no such thing as legal property in a dog, but that the owner of the premises upon which with said owner's knowledge and consent a dog is habitually and continuously kept, is responsible for that dog's misdoings.

The dog in the case which occupied the Supreme Court's attention was supposed by the dog's neighbors to belong to a 14 year old boy. The boy was the son of a widow, who lived with her brother and kept house for him, and the dog lived on the premises. The dog bit a small boy who attempted the familiarity of patting his head, and the little sufferer's father determined that someone should pay for the dog's spiteful deed. The case went through a trial by jury, and damages were assessed at \$438, which the uncle of the boy who was regarded as the dog's owner, was required to pay. The uncle said he would do no such thing, at least until he had ascertained what the Supreme Court of the State had to say about it. The Supreme Court says the jury's decision is right. The man who permits a dog to live on his premises is responsible for the mischief done by the dog. It has cost this particular uncle \$438 and costs to obtain this knowledge of dog law. It is hereby disseminated to the rest of the population of the State without money and without price.

THERE MAY BE A BATTLE.

Mines Near Puxantown to Start Under Ground.

Puxantown, Pa., June 10.—A battle may take place to-morrow between coal and iron police, who are guarding the new workmen at Berwin, White & Co's. Horatio mines, who, from all quarters are massing about the works. The company has its new men housed in stockades which are bullet proof and partially bomb proof, and the works are to be started to-morrow morning at all hazards.

The work of completing the barracks was continued to-day, the labor being witnessed by thousands of visitors and miners. At 10 o'clock last night the new workmen tested one of several cannon, which was mounted at the barracks. The report was heard for miles, and caused many persons to think that a battle was in progress at the mines.

About 80 Slaves, Italians and Bohemians were brought to the Horatio mines by the Berwind-White Company yesterday morning to break the strike. The miners to the number of about 1,500, headed by a brass band and carrying several American flags, paraded to the works in the afternoon. The public road runs close by and is lined with guards.

Capt. Clark at first refused to let them go by, but after several prominent miners had made speeches to the strikers admonishing them to keep the peace, Sheriff Gourley undertook the responsibility of leading them past the works and back. Aside from some very just yelling as they passed the barracks where the new men were housed, there was nothing that savored of violence.

It is reported here to-night that large delegations of miners from Houtzdale, DuBois and Reynoldsville will be here to-morrow, and if there is any trouble it is likely to occur to-morrow or Tuesday. While many assert that violence and bloodshed is inevitable, the leading miners themselves seem to feel confident of their ability to keep the men under control. They are at least working earnestly and faithfully to that end.

A dispatch received here to-night from Secretary Davis says the miners and operators will meet in be has called a mass meeting to be held in this place on Tuesday.

A coal and iron policeman who used his bayonet to check marching men has been arrested.

The Ill-Fated Coxeyites

DENVER, June 9.—The number of Coxeyites who lost their lives in trying to navigate the Platte river will never be known. Coroner Martin says five bodies have been recovered. The only ones identified are Charles Deplessis, of Denver, and John P. McQuinn, of Utah.

The Coroner believes, after sifting the conflicting stories he has heard, that at least sixteen were drowned. The Coxeyites now at Albright will elect a new leader in place of Higginson, to whose bad management the disaster is largely attributed.

About three hundred of the Denver army got away to-day, in small squads, on freight trains. The remaining five hundred intend to resume their journey in boats from Brighton to-morrow.

Coxey and Company Released.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones were this morning released from jail. They were met at the door by Oklahoma Sam driving four horses attached to Coxey's phaeton. The four proceeded to the National hotel, where they shook hands with the clerk and a few friends who happened to be present. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel they started for the Coxey camp at Bladenburg.

LYDIA E.



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Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Lencorhous than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved, and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 50 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequalled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Liver Pills cure

Constipation,

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Send no money. We will send you our

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Time Table effective February 26, 1894.

Read Up Read Down

STATIONS.

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—House cleaning time is about over and everybody is happy in consequence.

—Mr. Robert B. Davis, of Altoona, has been granted a patent for a steam engine.

—The coal miners' strike assumes a more distressing attitude each day, and no man can tell what the morrow may bring forth.

—The announcement of Mr. Harry Curtin as a Republican candidate for the nomination for Assembly will be found in today's paper.

—They're still going fast—we mean "Glimpses of America." Part one. If you want a copy you should call soon. Part two will soon be ready for distribution. Watch the coupon for it.

—There was considerable of a scrap at Potter's livery stable on Wednesday afternoon between a Howardite and a Bellefonter. So far as could be learned they were about equally punished and both pretty severely.

—The funeral of Mrs. Robert Ray occurred on Friday morning at 10.30 o'clock. It was largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. McGarrath, of the M. E. church and interment was made in the Union cemetery.

—The Bellefonte band is making arrangements to give another festival in their hall over the Centre County Bank, next Friday and Saturday evening, June 15th and 16. As before, all the delicacies of the season will be had. Everybody should patronize this festival.

—E. E. Bost, aged 68 years past, an old resident of Centre county, died at his home in Tyrone Wednesday afternoon. He is survived by one sister and four brothers, his sister, Mrs. Margaret Myers, and one brother, George, being residents of Halfmoon township, this county.

—Water pipes have been laid from Bishop, on Wilson street, to East High and west on that thoroughfare, to supply the residents living out there with water. They have now got the pipes, but may not have the water a great length of time, if the coal miners' strike continues.

—On Wednesday Rev. W. C. Dunlap, of Pine Grove Mills, but who will soon take charge of the Lutheran church at Duncannon, and Miss Irene S. Beck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Beck, of Loveville, this county, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. C. T. Aikens officiating.

—Many juries have found themselves in the position of the one in Delaware county last week. When the jurors retired they were unanimously of the opinion that both the plaintiff and the defendant had lied when on the witness stand. "The question that puzzled us most," remarked two of the jurors afterward, "was to determine which one had lied the most."

—Wednesday night some person or persons pried open the rear door of Charles Rine's cigar store and thus gained an entrance. When they departed they took with them about fifteen dollars in money—four dollars of which were in pennies. Strange as it may seem, nothing else in the store was taken or even molested. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this burglary which must have taken place between midnight and morning.

—We find this bit of advice going the rounds of our exchanges: Do not be afraid of a little fun at home. Do not shut up the house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a laugh should shake down a few musty cobwebs that are hanging there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left at the threshold without when they come home at night.



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and bend those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 120 to 112. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Commencement Day.

BELLEFONTE HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES HELD ON

Wednesday Afternoon, June 7.

Six Young Men and Four Young Ladies Graduate—Col. Spangler Declines the Address and President Fortney the Diplomas.

Wednesday was a little cool but at all times otherwise pleasant, and a very fitting day for the holding of the Commencement Exercises of the Class of '94, Bellefonte High School, which was the eleventh class to graduate since the establishment of the school and a regular course of studies. In former years these exercises could be held in the school room, but of late, the High School has grown to be such an important educational institution, and the work done there of such an advanced grade, that the interest now attached to the annual commencements has grown to be universal and the largest room in Bellefonte is inadequate to accommodate the crowd of people desiring to witness the exercises; and the most encouraging part of all is the fact that parents, the property owners and the tax payers are the ones who attend regularly.

And Wednesday's exercises were no exception. When 2.30 o'clock came, the time for the opening, Garman's opera house was crowded from stage to entrance, both down stairs and on the gallery. The students had arranged handsome decorations on the stage, consisting of two large pyramids of plants and natural and artificial flowers at each side of the stage. Draperies in the class colors, white and red, entwined each side pillar, while festoons were suspended across the top. In the centre of the second top curtain was the class motto, as follows: "94—Mens Agitat Molem—94," (which translated means "Mind moves matter"), and the whole picture was one of rare beauty. Meyer's orchestra was present to furnish the music and when the first overture was struck up the curtain was raised, displaying the stage in a very pretty setting. Thereon to the right were seated the members of the graduating class, ten in number, and to the left were the school directors, Principal D. O. Etters and Rev. M. O. Noll. Following the overture the exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Noll and then came in regular order the following program:

Music, Meyer's Orchestra.
Salutatory and Oration, "Monuments," Allen F. Blair.
Essay, "Mind Moves Matter," Isabel Taylor.

Oration, "Life and Its Rewards," Maurice J. Kelley.
Music, Orchestra.
Oration, "Habit," John M. Keichline, Jr.

Essay, "What Will the People Say," Elizabeth Smith.
Oration, "The Labor Question," William H. Runkle.
Music, Orchestra.
Essay, "Wealth and Its Effects," Mary Louise Kellerman.

Oration, "March of the Nineteenth Century," David Paul Fortney.
Essay, "Our Debt to the Past," Gertrude B. Dolan.
Music, Orchestra.

Oration, "The Tides of Men," and Valdictory, Rufus Tracy Strohm.

Then followed the benediction, and adjournment until in the evening.

The class without exception did nobly and their productions gave evidence of much thought and study and of careful preparation. It is impossible to write lengthy briefs of each one but we can candidly and most earnestly say that they all deserved it.

IN THE EVENING

The opera house was again crowded with one of the largest audiences ever assembled there to hear the Commencement address, and witness the conferring of diplomas and the distribution of prizes. As in the afternoon Meyer's orchestra furnished the music, and it was grand. The stage was arranged as in the afternoon and the graduating class, the young ladies looking lovely in white gowns, slippers and gloves, and the young gentlemen handsome in full dress, were seated as before, on the right of the stage. The left were seven members of the board of directors, Gen. James A. Beaver, Col. Spangler, the speaker of the evening, Rev. Zehner and Principal D. O. Etters. At the conclusion of the overture, President D. F. Fortney introduced the speaker, Col. J. L. Spangler.

On stepping to the front, Col. Spangler said that one of the first, and the main, question propounded by parents nowadays was "What will my boy be? and what will he do?" The Colonel proceeded to show the importance of a thorough and complete education, after which he grew very pessimistic and dwelt at great length on the hard struggle it was in this life to attain success. He told the boys that the world was not looking for them, society was not waiting for their appearance; the corporations, railroads and large business houses were not hunting them to conduct their business; in brief, that they were a very small factor and the world would run just as well and smoothly without them. The speaker did this to impress on the young men the folly of thinking they could step from the school room into some position of affluence and prominence. He advised them to be willing to start at the bottom of the ladder and climb to the goal. Col.

Spangler said that the best birthright to give a man in these times was absolute poverty. There was nothing that could or would spur him on to great success as this. As an illustration he told of the life of Henry Wilson, who came up from a cobbler's bench to be vice president of the United States. The Colonel's speech was a good one, teeming with stern facts and literal truths, but we must confess, in our judgment, a little too discouraging to tell to young men and ladies, just quitting school and about to start out to enter the great struggle of life.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spangler's speech and after music by the orchestra D. F. Fortney introduced Gen. Beaver, who made a brief, pleasant and particularly pleasing address. After the General sat down Mr. Fortney arose and announced the prize winners, as follows:

First prize of \$10, offered by Col. W. Fred Reynolds for the student ranking best in general excellence, was awarded to Rufus T. Strohm.

The Junior Oratorical prize, \$15, was awarded to Miss Lena Baum.

The Hon. A. O. Furst prize of \$10 to be given the student who passed the best examination in United States History and Civil Government, was awarded to Allen Fred Blair.

The C. M. Bower \$10 prize, to be given the student passing the best examination in Business Rules of Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, was awarded to Rufus T. Strohm.

The Prof. Johnstonbaugh prize for excellence in book keeping, was awarded to Miss Blanche Underwood.

Individual presents were awarded to Miss Mary Louise Kellerman and Allen F. Blair.

Mr. Fortney then gave a brief review of the work of the Bellefonte schools during the past nine months and told of its present standing. The total number of pupils enrolled during the session was 804, a percentage of 91. The average daily attendance was 606, an increase of 106 over last year. Mr. Fortney is a firm advocate of compulsory education and spoke his mind on this point. Mr. Fortney then made the parting address to the class (which address in full will be found in another column of today's paper) and conferred the diplomas, after which he announced that the class had a little part yet to play.

Upon Mr. Fortney resuming his seat Allen F. Blair arose and stepped to the middle of the stage. He clasped his hands and down came rope enough to hang the whole class. Then in a well prepared speech and a bit of original poetry he told the story of the flag fight between the Classes of '94 and '95 last September, in which the former finally came off victorious. He then called Mr. Gray Hastings to the stage and presented to him for the class the stolen flag. Mr. Hastings received the same in a very fitting manner. This closed the exercises and with the benediction by Rev. Zehner, the audience was dismissed.

And thus closed what has proven in every way the most successful year of the Bellefonte schools. The graduating class this year is the largest since the first one eleven years ago, and their advance in studies is most marked. We could say columns of the good work of the school and columns of encouragement to the graduates, but time and space will not allow, and we must be content to say stick to your class motto and you will win success.

A Hint to School Teachers.

We would remind the school teachers throughout the state of Pennsylvania that the vacation time which will soon come offers excellent opportunity for the collection of data from which to prepare papers upon some phase of the forestry interest. The council of the Pennsylvania Forestry association has, as already announced, decided to award prizes for the most meritorious contributions prepared by teachers of the public school, said articles to be written so that the decisions can be reached by April 1, 1895. Being desirous of arriving at the most equitable decision, and at the same time permit of the fullest competition, the committee having the matter in charge have formulated details of the plan, but will probably include a means of securing the co-operation of the various teachers' institutes and other similar organizations, so that the institutes and public meetings will get the benefit of the papers prepared, and pass upon them prior to their submission to a final adjudication. It is also probable that the scope of the paper will cover a wide field, and thus we feel warranted in suggesting that our friends who teach the youth of the state take advantage of the vacation season to collect the information desired.

Swift's Specific
A Tested Remedy For All
Blood and Skin Diseases
A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.
As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.
Being purely vegetable, it is harmless in its effects.
A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed gratis on application.
Druggists Sell It.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT FORTNEY'S ADDRESS In Presenting the Certificates to the Members of the Graduating Class.

TO THE CLASS:—One of the great religious denominations of the world has set forth "That the chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy him forever," thus putting in one short, terse sentence the whole destiny of man for time and eternity.

In the early period of the race, ages before schools and colleges were brought into existence, centuries before we had the use of books or before the art preservative was known, when in the Providence of God a man was designed to do a certain work, made necessary to elevate the race, or establish a chosen people, before he was set to perform the duties he had been selected to do, he was schooled and trained under the hand of God.

Thus it was that Moses, in childhood drawn from the brink of the river, by those who under other circumstances would have destroyed him, spent the first forty years of his life at the Court of Egypt, so that he was "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." But the wisdom thus gained was not enough to properly prepare him to be the leader and head of a great people. He must be trained in patience, endurance, meekness and faithfulness. Forty years more, therefore, must bespent in the wilderness in preparation and, when the hour for the deliverance of a mighty people from bondage arrived the man to do the tremendous work had been trained in the Court, in all the knowledge and art of government, schooled in the wilderness in patience and endurance he is prepared to the special but great work for which he had been preserved.

So it has been in all the ages of the world. Before men have done any great work, they need preparation. David was a shepherd, before he became the mighty King of Israel. No great work seems to have been accomplished, without full and careful preparation. The shepherd boy little dreamed that he was to be a king.

Education of the school and the college does not necessarily fit a man for his life work. It only helps and, because it helps, it is necessary for the young men and women to pass the early portion of their lives in study under competent instructors. The learning of the school, preliminary as it is, is but a step. Your education cannot stop; it goes on whether you are in school or not. It goes on whether you are consciously or unconsciously to yourselves. We see, we hear, we read, we live; and, as long as we do this, we should move forward to a higher, better and nobler life.

It ought to be the desire of every person to be good, and in the day in which they live to do all the good they can. The idea of being great is the one ambition which mostly inspires the young heart, and with enthusiasm urges it on to labor and endurance. We forget that in doing good we are doing great things. They may look big in the eyes of the world just at the time, but in the end they surround us with a halo of glory, and leave behind us a memory that is blessed and revered by mankind. The meanest ambition a man can have is an ambition to be rich only for the sake of being rich. If he will use his health for the good of mankind, the more he has of it the better.

This is strongly illustrated in the lives of two men, both of whom were well known and both of whom have but recently passed away.

The one was considered the wealthiest man in this country. If what the public press said of him was true, he was too mean to make an honest return of his property to the Authorities for taxation. He was regarded as the oppressor of the poor, the robber of widows and orphans, the wrecker of railroads. With all his wealth and the power which it gave him, when dead none seemed so mean as to do him honor; and, when spoken of now in print or conversation, it is with jeer and contempt. His wealth for the time gave him power; it could not and did not give him the respect of the people.

On the other hand, was a citizen of Pennsylvania, a man who like the other had made his way from poverty to wealth, but he lived for the good of his kind and not himself. "He lived each day so that he was sure that he had made some one better and happier and nobler for his having lived. He taught by example the supreme blessing of giving. He not only blessed others but brought blessings upon himself by the manner in which he used his wealth for the alleviation of suffering."

"Few men were of so much help in the Councils of State and Nation and yet he never held office. He was greater than the Rulers."

When he died, good was spoken of him by every civilized nation under the sun, and words of sympathy and regret at his death, love for his memory, and remembrance of his deeds, came from the kings and queens of Europe and the President of our own land, mingled with the messages and offerings of the humble, the poor and the lowly of a great city and state, who had enjoyed his bounty and blessing.

It could be said of him, as he said of another, "That he has done more good deeds and said more kind words than any man who has ever lived."

In these two lives you have exemplified the declaration I commenced with. The one man did nothing for the good of anybody but himself; he glorified nobody, not even himself. The other magnifies

Mothers

need a powerful nourishment in food when nursing babies or they are apt to suffer from Emaciation.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, nourishes mothers speedily back to health and makes their babies fat and chubby. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Babies

are never healthy when thin. They ought to be fat. Babies cry for SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is palatable and easy to assimilate.

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New York Weekly Tribune

—AND—

The Bellefonte Republican

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and glorifies everything he touches. His life is honorable, pure and upright; his deeds are good and only good and his death glorious.

This draws distinctively the line of life I would have you live. Life, citizenship duty to obligation, love for his fellowmen, love of country. Kind words, and still nobler deeds, the accumulation and use of wealth and a firm faith in God, as exemplified in the life and character of George W. Childs, is worthy the emulation of the noblest.

Keep yourselves right and you will do a great deal to help other people. As Phillips Brooks says, "Set yourselves earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourselves to do it; and the loftier your purposes, the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of yourselves."

And now, on behalf of and for the Board of School Directors, and at their direction I present you with a certificate provided for certifying that you have completed the course of study required in the Bellefonte High School.

Tried and True.

Friends are scarce, but if you are suffering with that horrible disease scrofula, you will find Sulphur Bitters will cure you as it did me, after suffering eight years, and paying out hundreds of dollars to doctor and druggists.—Jeannette Hanscom, Troy, N. Y.

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In these cases Bovine is indispensable; being so perfect a nutrient, it is easily digested; acceptable to the most delicate stomach, it quickly restores strength, flesh, and color.

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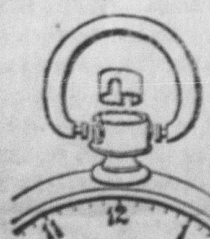
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Asthma, Consumption.
25 CTS.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

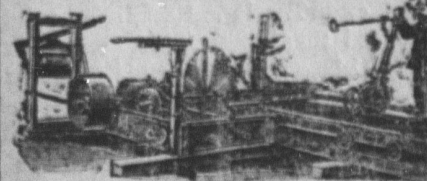
IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with JAS. ROSS Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark—
All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

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and all other crops are greatly increased by use of
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ARTHUR T. LIMLEY,
3 Park Place, N. Y.

Bellefonte Republican.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the name of the writer. Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Next week will be a week of weddings in Centre county.

—There are thirty-three prisoners in the Clearfield county jail.

—At last we are getting it—summer weather with a vengeance.

—The Phillipsburg tannery, after several weeks of idleness, has again resumed operations.

—A party of Lock Havenites took a trip on their wheels to Penns cave on Sunday.

—A. G. Morris, of this place, has been awarded the contract for furnishing crushed limestone for the streets of Lock Haven.

Rev. Father McArdle, of Bellefonte arrived here on the 4.30 train on Saturday afternoon after spending a few days in Harrisburg.

—The miners' committee from Phillipsburg that visited Bellefonte last week secured \$72.00 in cash, and a goodly quantity of provisions.

—When capital and labor confer, it should be a conference in fact as well as in name. They will come together if each manifest a proper spirit.

—There are a few young men in Bellefonte too bashful to call on a young lady if she should happen to have other lady friends with her at the time.

—Monday the thermometer registered 93 in the shade. Quite a marked difference with what it was about a week ago when the mercury stood below 40.

—Remember the Bellefonte band's festival in their hall over the Centre county bank Saturday evening. You can get all the nice things imaginable to eat at a reasonable price.

—The flower beds at the Pennsylvania passenger depot have all been planted for the season, and the blooming plants cast a fragrance and brightness around the place that cannot help but please.

—It is a pretty tough state of affairs when a great political party can't find one man in the whole state of Pennsylvania who will accept a nomination for Governor, and yet that is just the position the democrats are now in.

—Patents have been granted H. O'Shea, Johnstown, for a railway chair; H. M. Putt, Huntingdon, stove-truck; H. C. Rydning, Johnstown, apparatus for cambering rails; W. Fleming, Newberry, trigger for double-barreled guns.

—Mr. P. B. Waddle states that Mrs. Bottorf's house at Benore did burn down some few weeks ago, and that she is a worthy and estimable woman, deserving of any aid that may be extended. We gladly make the correction.

—Great credit is due Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Woodcock for the excellent part the very small children took in the Children's day services in the Methodist church Sunday evening. They both spent considerable time in instructing them.

—While picking strawberries on Saturday Mrs. Catherine Shaffer, of Cedar Springs, Nittany Valley, was bitten by a copperhead snake. Medical assistance was at once summoned, and no serious results are apprehended from the poisonous bite.

—Already there are people complaining about the dry weather, when it has not been a week since it rained hard. Such people would complain if they were in paradise among the angels, and were given the largest crown in heaven to wear upon their heads.

—Some of the tracts of unseated lands at the Treasurer's sale on Monday went for less than taxes and costs, while other tracts went for considerable more. Some few brought as much as fifteen hundred dollars. Evidently there is yet some good unseated land in Centre county and all it needs is for some person to get hold of it who will improve the same.

—Rev. George T. Purves, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, who preached the baccalaureate sermon at State College Sunday morning, delighted a large audience in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening with a most remarkable sermon. The reverend gentleman's subject was "the power of God," and his text was found in Paul's epistle to the Corinthians 1:22.

—A new organization in Howard is the Good Will Hose company, just recently organized. In order to raise a fund to better equip themselves the young men will hold a festival and supper on Saturday, July 14th, to which everybody, both far and near, is invited. There will be good music, good things to eat, and a good time generally. Don't forget to attend, all ye who can.

—The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Veterans Volunteer cavalry will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, June 14, 1894. Orders for excursion tickets can only be had by applying to the Secretary Comrade A. F. Shenck, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa. These tickets will be good on June 13 and 14 going and until the 21st returning, inclusive, on all railroad lines.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Meets in the Court House and nominates County Candidates, etc.

The democrats of Centre county met in convention in the court house at 12 o'clock to-day, with a full turnout of delegates. The convention was called to order by County Chairman Ellis L. Orvis, Esq., and Secretary N. B. Spangler called the roll of delegates.

Messrs. H. A. Moore, as chairman; Robert McKnight, Mr. Hale, Cyrus Brumgard and George Noll were appointed a committee to pass upon the election of the several Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial conference throughout the county. Messrs. McDonald, White, Harpster, Speer and Woodward were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Mr. A. J. Graham, of Phillipsburg, was then elected permanent chairman, of the convention; Fred Kurtz, Jr., George R. Meek and Charles R. Kurtz, secretaries; Messrs. C. M. Parrish and George T. Bush, tellers, and C. U. Hofer, reading clerk.

The first nomination before the convention was that of Thomas F. Riley, for Associate Judge, whose nomination was made by acclamation.

Next on the list was the nominations for Assembly. James Schofield, Robt. M. Foster, A. S. Kerlin and W. K. Alexander were put in nomination. On first ballot the result was as follows:

Schofield.....86
Foster.....47
Kerlin.....33
Alexander.....20

Schofield and Foster, having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared nominated and on motion of Mr. Alexander, their nomination was made unanimous.

The next on the list was nominations for Jury Commissioner, and B. F. Keister, of Millheim; J. J. Hoy, of Marion, and Frank Deltz of Howard were nominated. Mr. Hoy was elected on the first ballot, he having received 77 votes. Keister received 14 votes and Deltz 5.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State convention: Orin Vail, of Phillipsburg; S. A. McQuiston and A. S. Garman, of Bellefonte; A. C. Thompson, of Halfmoon, and A. R. Alexander, of Millheim.

For county chairman N. B. Spangler, Esq., and Hammon Sechler were put in nomination. The first ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Spangler, he having received 87 votes to Mr. Sechler's 2. On motion his election was made unanimous. The committee on resolutions then presented its report, approving President Cleveland's administration, condemning the McKinley bill and demanding the passage of the Wilson bill. Also a resolution endorsing William H. Singler for governor.

The committee on Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial conference then read their report, which was as follows: Congressional conference, majority instructed for Aaron Williams for Congress—Ellis Shaeffer, F. P. Musser, D. R. Foreman, L. E. Reber, W. M. Cronister, W. H. N. Buckingham, Irvin Harvey, W. H. Noll and Ed. Brown, Jr.

Senatorial conference, instructed for J. Calvin Meyer—Adam Bartges, M. L. Risher, W. W. Royer, A. H. Hosterman, Chas. Murray, J. T. Lucas, R. C. Gilliland, J. J. Hoy and L. A. Schaeffer.

Judicial conference, instructed for C. M. Bower, Esq.—George M. Keister, John Hoffa, Jr., John S. Dauberman, George Eckle, P. J. McDonald, Samuel Wain, H. A. Moore, Solomon Peck and W. J. Singer.

This concluded the business before the convention and as the time was yet early there were a few democratic speeches before adjournment.

None for Clinton.

Since 1838 the governors of this commonwealth have been divided among the counties as follows: Porter, of Dauphin; Shunk, of Berks; Johnston, of Westmoreland; Bigler, of Clearfield; Pollock, of Northumberland; Packer, of Lycoming; Curtin, of Centre (two terms); Hartranft, of Montgomery (two terms); Hoyt, of Luzerne; Pattison, of Philadelphia (two terms); and Beaver, of Centre. It is remarkable that all of that territory west, north and south of Westmoreland has never sent a governor to Harrisburg.

G. A. R. Encampment.

The G. A. R. semi-annual encampment will be held at Gettysburg, June 30 to July 6 inclusive. Dress parades, picnics, concerts, campfires, illustrated lectures and fire works will be the interesting features of the program during the week. A band of twenty-five pieces will furnish the music. The department chaplain, Rev. John W. Sayers will be in attendance. Excursion tickets will be sold at all stations by the railroad companies for one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold, and good going June 27 to July 6, returning to July 9, inclusive.

Newspapers in the State.

There are issued in this state 183 daily papers, 3 tri-weeklies, 21 semi-weeklies, 825 weeklies, 8 bi-weeklies, 23 semi-monthlies, 8 bi-monthlies and 21 quarterlies, a total of 1,408. New York and Illinois exceed this total.

—On Monday night some person or persons broke into Charles Shearer's blacksmith shop and carried off a lot of iron, hammers, chisels, some tobacco, and various tools. No clue to the thieves is at hand but if Charlie ever finds out who they are he will teach them such a lesson

that in the future they will give blacksmith shops a wide berth.

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The presbytery of Huntingdon met yesterday morning in the Logan Valley church Bellwood. In the absence of the moderator, ex-Moderator Rev. John W. Bain constituted the presbytery with prayer, and presided. Rev. Emil Lewy was elected secretary pro tem.

Considerable business was transacted relative to securing certain church property in Altoona, and perfecting the title to the same.

The following committee was appointed to consider the advisability of securing a charter for the presbytery; Rev. H. G. Furby, Rev. Wm. Laurie, D. D., and General James A. Beaver.

In view of the fact that Rev. Mr. Welty could not secure his credentials in time to unite with the presbytery, the arrangement made with Lost Creek church whereby they were permitted to supply them selves was allowed to continue in force.

In view of the fact that it will be 100 years next April since the organization of the Huntingdon presbytery, on motion of Rev. J. C. Kelley, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the matter of arranging for a suitable celebration of that event, said committee to report at the fall meeting of presbytery, which will be held at Reedsville. The committee is as follows: Rev. D. H. Barron, D. D., Rev. George Elliott, Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D., General James A. Beaver and John Clark.

The petition of seventy six members of the Beulah church, living near Madeira for the organization of a church at the latter point, in which request the session of the Beulah church requested, was read and granted and the following committee was appointed to effect an organization of the church; Rev. D. K. Freeman D. D., Rev. Wm. Prideaux, Rev. S. T. Lewis, Rev. J. E. Giffen and Elder Peter Cameron. Presbytery decided that when they adjourned it would be to meet at Winburn, Monday, June 18, at 7.30 p. m. to receive, examine, ordain and install, if the way be clear, Rev. Thomas McClatchy.

It was understood that Dr. Wm. Laurie Dr. R. A. McKinley and J. C. Kelly will conduct the installation services at that time. Rev. H. H. Stiles, of the second church, Altoona, extended a cordial invitation to the members of the presbytery to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises in their church next week. A call from the church of Kernoor for the pastoral duties of Rev. R. G. Williams, promising him \$150 for one-fourth his time, was read; also one from Fruit Hill church, promising him \$600 with parsonage found in order, placed in Mr. Williams' hands and accepted by him.

Civil Service Examination.

The Civil Service Commission at Washington has ordered that an examination be held in Bellefonte on Saturday, July 7th, 1894, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. for the grades of clerk and carrier in the Bellefonte postoffice. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations are as follows: For carrier, not under 21 nor over 40; for all other positions, not under 18 years. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed in complete form, at the post-office, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on July 2nd, 1894.

The Civil Service Commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens who may desire to enter the postal service without regard to their political affiliations. All such citizens, whether democrats or republicans, or neither, are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to their political views, or to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination. For application blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply at the postoffice.

Farther Apart Than Ever.

Col. J. L. Spangler was one of the representative coal operators who went to Altoona on Saturday to attend the miner's conference to be held in that place. On his return he said that, in his opinion, the conference only resulted in making still more plain how wide was the existing difference between the operators and miners.

Col Spangler said that Pennsylvania operators would be willing to concede the price demanded by the miners if they on their part would accept the same locally, but that the operators will not concede the right to the National organization to come into this state and dictate the terms of settlement. That, now, seems to be the greatest trouble between Pennsylvania operators and miners.

Children's Day Services.

Children's Day services were held in a number of the churches in Bellefonte on Sunday. The floral decorations were profuse, handsome and appropriate, and the programme of services in every way fitting to the occasion.

The services in the Methodist church were held in the evening at 7.30 and were enjoyed by a large congregation. One special feature of the services was the part taken by the infant class, a number of the children saying speeches, and the whole class joining in singing an appropriate song.

INTER-CLASS CONTEST.

At State College on Monday Afternoon Who Won.

The second event in the commencement exercises of the State College was the inter-class athletic contests on Beaver Field on Monday afternoon. There were a large number of entries from the four classes, '94, '95, '96, and '97, and the results were as follows:

100 yards dash—first heat, White '94; second heat, Conrad '97.

120 yards hurdle—Harder '95, with Stephens '97 a good second.

Two mile bicycle race—Greenland '96, with Mason '97 coming in second. 440 yards dash—White '94, Thompson '96, being second and Alexander '97 third.

One mile run—Teas '97, with McCormick '96 a good second. 220 yards hurdle—Conrad '97 won first heat and White '94 second heat.

One mile walk—Price '94, with Hemphill '96 second, and Smith '96 third.

Half-mile run—Price '96, second, Teas '97, third, Housman '97.

Throwing hammer—Fisher '96; second, Dunsmore '97; third, Dixon '96.

Pole vault—Thompson '96 first; Robinson '96 second; Stephens '97 third.

Running high jump—Harder '95.

Running board jump—Cummins '95 first; McKibben '96 second.

Putting the shot—Fisher '96 first; Dixon '96 second; Dunsmore '97 third.

The final result in points is as follows: Class of '96, 53 points; Class of '97, 38 points; Class of '94, 30 points; Class of '95, 18 points. This will make the class of '96 the '92 cup winner.

Where Is the Board of Trade?

As a reporter was going the rounds the other day he dropped in a business place on South Allegheny street to have a chat with the proprietor and during the course of conversation was shown two inventions, one of which has already been patented, and the other is ready for the patent office. The inventor is Dr. W. H. Koch, dentist, of Bellefonte, who appears to be of an ingenious turn of mind of an inventive nature.

The one invention is of a domestic nature used in nearly every family. The other is pertaining to dentistry and will fill a long felt want in that profession. The Doctor informed us that there are twenty-five thousand dentists in the United States and thinks the appliance will sell readily for one dollar each, and that every dentist will have use for one to four.

Now why let these inventions be sold and taken to some other place to be manufactured? These articles are small, but small articles frequently pay better than large ones and at less expense and risk.

The New England States are kept principally by the manufacturing of small articles. Any manufactured article, no matter how small, that brings money from other states to your town, will be a special benefit to your own place. Now, why not the Board of Trade look after this matter, as thus far it has not been successful in bringing any industry here from elsewhere, and not let this chance go by.

What Curtin Thinks.

"Why don't you print more of the war news?" asked ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin of THE INQUIRER man last night at the Stratford. "No other paper has ever struck such a popular feature," the veteran continued, "and hundreds of families all over the State, to my knowledge, clip the columns and secure an authentic history of the war written as it progressed from day to day. If you printed a page of it every day you wouldn't print too much. It is my belief that nothing now printed is looked for so eagerly or read with such avidity by old and young." The ex-Governor bears his years bravely, and he talks as vigorously as though he were a much younger man. Of General Hastings he spoke in the kindest possible manner, but when asked if it was certain that Hastings would carry Centre, he said, "Why should you ask that? General Hastings will be Governor, and what does the rest matter?" The 200,000 mark would be phenomenal, he declared, and whether it was nearly approached would depend entirely upon the man who opposed the redoubtable Hero of Johnstown.—Tuesday's Philadelphia Inquirer.

At the State College.

Tuesday was the big day of the commencement week at the State College and the crowd in attendance could also be designated as big. The Alumni association held its annual meeting in the morning after which the large crowd gathered on the campus to hear the artillery salute by the college battalion. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees Hon. Charles W. Stone, of Warren county, was elected a trustee in the place of the late Hon. John H. Orvis, deceased.

But the chief event of the day was the Alumni dinner in the armory. About three hundred guests were present and partook of this meal, which was served by caterer B. C. Achenbach, of Bellefonte, and was fully up to the standard. At the conclusion of the meal, General Beaver called for order and, as toastmaster for the occasion, made a brief speech and then called on various gentlemen to respond. Among the speakers were Superintendent of Public Instruction Shaeffer, Charles W. Stone, Dr. George W. Atherton, Congressman Brosius, Col. J. L. Spangler and others.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the chapel was crowded with those anxious to hear

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the address before the Alumni of the Hon. Marriott Brosius, representative in Congress from Lancaster, Pa. The address was a brilliant one and was listened to with great interest from start to finish. From 9 to 11 o'clock the Faculty held their reception in the Armory and the event proved a most fitting closing episode to the day's exercises. The music for the occasion was furnished by Stopper & Fisk's orchestra, of Williamsport.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Bentley is a guest at the home of Senator P. G. Meek, on West High street.

Mr. R. R. Voris is one of the many familiar faces seen in Bellefonte at the present.

Mrs. W. F. Reber and Miss Mame Butts spent Sunday in Tyrone, the guest of Mrs. Carl Berg.

Miss Mame Jackson, of Berwick, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. F. Reeder, on Allegheny street.

Miss Fannie Beach, of Waterbury, Connecticut, is the guest of Mrs. John Ardell, Jr., East Linn street.

Miss Annie Marks, of Snow Shoos, spent Wednesday night in Bellefonte, with her friend Miss Blanche Long.

Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Mullen and Quartermaster S. H. Williams spent Wednesday afternoon in Altoona.

Miss Woodside, a daughter of World's Fair Commissioner Woodside, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the residence of Col. J. L. Spangler.

Mr. John Dunlap this week had his first experience as court crier in opening and closing argument court. John makes a very good official.

Mrs. Edgar Green, of Altoona, was an arrival in Bellefonte Friday evening. Mrs. Green will spend some time here visiting her many friends.

Mr. Frank Mardew, a genial Massachusetts yankee, spent Wednesday night in Bellefonte, the guest of his boyhood playmate and friend, Mr. Edward T. Tuten.

Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Strohm, at Centre Hill. She will remain some time ere returning to her home in the national capital.

Rev. W. O. Wright, of Milesburg, officiated at the wedding of Miss Maud M. Holt to Mr. Harry McD. Loraine, at the Presbyterian church in Phillipsburg, on Wednesday, June 6th.

We have thus far omitted to mention the fact that Mr. Frank Lukenbach, of Phillipsburg, Sundayed with his parents in this place. Frank is always certain of a warm welcome when he comes to town.

Mrs. Samuel Reynolds, her daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, baby and nurse, were arrivals in Bellefonte on Saturday and are now guests at the elegant home of Mrs. Reynolds's son, Col. W. Fred. Reynolds, on Linn street.

Mr. Charles W. Meyers, one of Tyrone's prominent and promising young men, will today arrive in Bellefonte, says the Altoona Tribune correspondent, to accept a lucrative position. We welcome Charlie to our mountain town.

Mrs. Howard Walker, of Phillipsburg, was on Saturday summoned to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Holter, at Howard, whose illness has again assumed a very critical character. We hope her condition may soon take a turn for the better.

Mr. Walter W. Bayard, who for the past several years has been employed in the census office at Washington, has completed his labors in that department and on Tuesday arrived in Centre county and is now staying at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill.

A very prominent visitor in Bellefonte on Tuesday was Hon. Charles W. Stone, Republican Congressman from Warren county. Mr. Stone spent Tuesday at State College attending the commencement exercises, and where he was elected a trustee in place of Hon. John H. Orvis, deceased. He came down in the evening and stopped at the Bush house, where he was greeted by numerous admirers.

College Boys at Banquet.

The State college class of '98 with long streamers disclosing their colors, arrived in this city last evening and partook of a banquet at the Fallon house. The several courses were served in the style that has won a reputation for Landlord Schuyler. The substantial and delicacies were of wide variety and were prepared in the highest skill of the culinier's art. After the bill of fare was disposed of, J. W. Campbell as toastmaster opened the speechmaking and was followed by a number of others. The addresses were on topics of interest to the college boys and several excellent talks were made.—Lock Haven Democrat.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. A. Wayne Cook, of Cooksburg, Forest Co., in the Field.

This office was favored on Thursday with a call from Mr. A. Wayne Cook, of Cooksburg, and J. B. Agnew, Esq., of Tionesta, both in Forest county. Mr. Cook is one of the largest lumber dealers and manufacturers in Forest county and is one of its most prominent citizens. At the recent county convention the conferees were instructed to support him for Congress and it was in the interest of his candidacy that the two gentlemen visited Bellefonte. Thus far, throughout the entire district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Forest, Elk, Clearfield and Centre, the only Republican candidates who are before the people, or who are likely to come before the conference, are W. C. Arnold, Esq., of DuBois, and Mr. Cook, and we have no hesitancy in saying that for various reasons Mr. Cook will make the most available candidate and Centre county could not do better than to stand firmly by him, inasmuch as there are no aspirants from this county.

Mr. Cook is as yet comparatively a young man, of commanding and dignified appearance and with a character and reputation above one word of reproach. He is clean cut and progressive. A business man from boyhood, he has come up through the ranks and knows the needs of the people of this district as well, if not better, than the majority of men. And should he be nominated he will enter the contest to win and, if elected, the Twenty-eighth Congressional district will be sending as a representative to the National Capital a man who will represent the people first, last and all the time.

Coming to Bellefonte.

The Bellefonte Wheelmen's Club has received notice from the Johnstown Cycle Club that they will take a run to this place on Saturday next, June 16th. They will come to Altoona where they will be joined by a few wheelmen of that city and by some from Bellefonte and down the few at Tyrone. They will visit the Bald Eagle Valley and stay strong. The Bellefonte Club will meet in full force at five o'clock and go to meet the visitors, who are expected to arrive in Bellefonte at 6 o'clock. They will be quartered at the Brockerhoff House and Saturday evening the home club will entertain the visitors in their rooms over the Centre county bank. On Sunday morning, under escort of the Bellefonte cyclists the entire party, which is expected to number about seventy, will take a trip to Penn's Cave where they will take dinner and view the wonders of that famous underground cavern.

University Inn Crowded.

Quite a large crowd of prominent Bellefonters went up to State College this morning to attend the annual commencement exercises taking place there this week. Among the number was Mrs. D. H. Hastings, Mrs. J. L. Spangler and friends, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. James Harris and many others. The ladies have all engaged apartments at the University Inn for the three days. It is said that the new hotel is already crowded, and that it will be all summer. This will make the owners smile and feel happy.

Approved Statement.

The authorized statement of the expenses, receipts and amount cleared from the opera on Friday evening, June 1, which was given for the benefit of the Academy, is as follows:

Receipts.....\$313.53
Expenses.....225.33
Bal. for Academy.....\$88.20

Approved by

H. P. HARRIS,
JOHN BULLOCK,
Geo. R. MEER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

In accordance with the customs and rules of the Republican party, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Republicans of the district at their nominating conventions.

JOHN O. LOVE.

In accordance with the rules and customs of the Republican party we are requested to announce as a candidate for President Judge in this Judicial District the name of Hon. A. O. Furst, subject to the action of the Republicans of the district at their nominating conventions.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of William C. Arnold, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania, subject to the rules governing the Republican party.

ASSEMBLY.

The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for Member of Assembly from Centre county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention which takes place in the court house Tuesday, June 19th, 1894.

JAMES A. FIEBLER,
Bellefonte, Pa.